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**NORDIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY COUNCIL - NESCO
RY**

**GREENLAND - the truth and the myth
of an environmental disaster: when
climatologists will not accept the
reality**



A NESCO PUBLICATION

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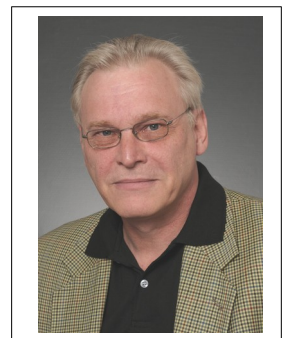
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FOREWORD / INTRODUCTION



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Ron
Clima
and

Climate change is a most sensible theme. Thousands of scholars presented in the recent decades various views and calculations on the past, the present and for the future.

Talking with the most honorable Dr. Roy Spencer, who stated “***Climate Change will happen***” I fully agree with this statement.

The problem however is, how far and in which direction climate will change. Most, the followers of the IPCC see the change into a warmer climate within the next decades and blame human industrialization and the emissions caused by them for the catastrophic scenario earth will go through.

Others see many other influences responsible for a climate change, same if warmer or even colder climate for the future.

I am personally very far away from believing any conspiracies. Actually, as I stated in many articles, the recent COP21 agreement is a pure farce based on totally wrong facts. That is not only my personal view, but also the view of even 40% of the science world. The IPCC is an organization mostly recruited from meteorologist allover the world. We know how accurate their prophecies on climate are, especially when it comes to mid - or long time prognostics. Whilst some with the IPCC related institutes (PIC) proclaim sea level is increasing more than 100 cm until 2100, other institutions (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) proclaims continuous fall of sea water level.

Naturally Carbondioxide emissions should be reduced, but they are not to be blamed for any climate change in general, as done by the IPCC and the COP agreements. Reducing CO₂ emissions could help reducing some parts of global greenhouse pollution, but not all. There are many more aspects to be investigated, as Carbondioxide is also nutrition for our plants and we need a strong shield against the influence of the sun. Finding the right measurements and limits should be the first target of our mission. This is beside the basic idea of the *NORDIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY COUNCIL - NESCO RY*.

Actually there are various items which should be better clarified by the scientists and many of their views even make the discussion of climate change confusionable. Some studies are in degrees Celsius, other in Fahrenheit or even Kelvin. Naturally everybody can calculate those temperatures, but it does not make the comparison of plots easily, but it seems for some authors that plots in Kelvin are looking much more spectacular than in Celsius, especially when they are shown as comparison during a certain period.

Another problem is the definition of “anomalies” or “averages”, which are used in nearly all figures. What is the measurement for “anomaly”? Is this the measurement beginning from the 8200 Year Event, the Medieval Warming period “MWP” (around 1000 AD), the begin of the last millennium (even begin of industrialization), begin of measuring temperatures and weather (in 1781/1896), or the start of satellite measurements (1960/1966)? Even the begin of the recent Little Ice Age, “LIA”; (1550-1850) is taken from some scholars into consideration...? It’s a definition like a bubble gum.

Does the “anomaly” count on global measurement, northern or southern hemisphere or just on a local count? – Very seldom those facts are mentioned. Everybody knows that the temperature in the northern and southern hemisphere is varying since ever.

Talking on satellite measurements, we know that at least 2 satellites (often many, many more) continuously giving us different kind of data. They are in general changed within 4 years intervals and the software will be updated. New satellites will have even totally new improved hardware with totally different software than used before. It is doubtful that measurements taken in 1966 and in the second millennium are comparable at all, especially when talking on “anomalies” of temperatures of some 1,1 degrees Celsius during 50 or 1,1 degrees Celsius within to 100 years.

Well, so far, so good. It is not my matter to criticize the NASA or other institutions. – They are top specialists, no doubt. But do those satellites an optimal “job”? Does the software take magnetic fields, tides, sun activity into consideration? Sorry, but I doubt this and even the NASA does not give any specific information. **Nobody** can make any computer related prophecies on climate.

Ron Davis Rahf

NORDIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY COUNCIL - NESCO RY

January 2018

Whenever, wherever talking on climate change various sceneries from melting glaciers on Greenland, starving polar bears, rising of the oceans, crashing ice mountains and ice cores will be presented.



The next step of those horrific-like presentations will be impressive plots showing increased temperatures in the past decades, even centuries and dramatically reduction of ice cores locally and globally underpin the views of different researchers.

Well, indeed Greenland's environmental structure and landscape is changing. There is no doubt at all. – But it has been changed since ever, as nothing remains forever.

However, blaming any men made environmental catastrophe is a capital mistake. Accusing people and/or industry and their emissions like carbon dioxide exhausting is absolutely wrong. There are several other reasons for this and other global climate changes, also in regard with Greenland. – Following the temperatures and glacier situation during many 100, 10.000, 100.000 or even million of years Greenland had always strong evidence of several climate changes. Like nearly nowhere else (except Antarctic area) Greenland's temperature changed from plus 16 degrees Celsius to even minus 60 degrees Celsius ("normally" minus 30-40 degrees), even without any influence of any human beings and civilizations. As many scientists - of whatever scholar - like to talk on "anomalies": what are not only in spite of Greenland "anomalies"? Anyhow Greenland is such a huge island, that any comparison even between North, Mid, South is without any sense: it's like comparing the situation in Northern Finland with Southern Italy.

Starting with the polar bears: Most of the shocking pictures seen in internet and newspapers (as here above) are not taken on Greenland, but on the Svalbard archipelago. There are totally different situations for the polar bears caused by the presence of humans.

The WWF stated:

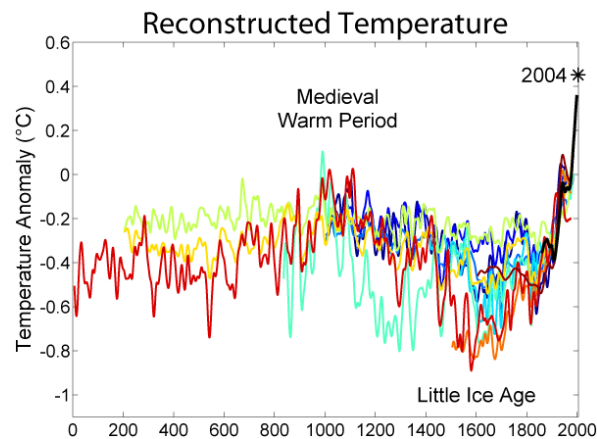
“From 2007 to 2012 at least 35 polar bears were killed in self defense in Greenland. In 2014 the figure was a record high: 12 polar bears, including three cubs. It is unknown how many polar bears live in Greenland, but the three populations in West Greenland are estimated at 2,500 bears. The population in East Greenland is unknown.” ...

Well, indeed, polar bears in Greenland and as well on Svalbard come closer to human population and eating the trash of human culture. Some indeed died on eating plastic bags or plastic package like yoghurt. Nowadays the polar bears on Greenland are in good condition and there is no danger for this species at all.

But, however, let us go deeper in the climate change and not on the possible ecological results:

Greenland's ice is one of the last remaining of the last ice age which ended some 11.500 - 130.000 years ago. Local temperatures that time had been during some periods even 5...15 degrees Celsius higher than nowadays. DNA probes show that temperature could have been even at a level of 15 -17 degrees Celsius in the higher case and glaciers had been much smaller than now. Various warmer and even much colder periods existed during this time, as there had been always anomalies plus/minus 5 degrees Celsius. Even during the conqueror by Norwegians in about 1000 AD testifies that the island probably really has been “green”, by whatsoever means.

The Medieval Warm Period (MWP) will probably fix in this time and could be the reason for naming this island “Greenland”. The following plot is showing the anomalies in the North Atlantic area and there could be claimed for Greenland as well. Actually those figures are indeed only the “anomalities”. Nowhere is mentioned what are the “nomalities”. – Nomalities for a region north of the 60...70...80 degrees latitude or normally of the northern hemisphere?



Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2000_Year_Temperature_Comparison.png

Northern hemisphere temperature reconstructions for the past 2,000 years

Reconstructions /Legenda

The reconstructions used, in order from oldest to most recent publication are:

- **(dark blue 1000–1991):** P.D. Jones, K.R. Briffa, T.P. Barnett, and S.F.B. Tett (1998). "High-resolution Palaeoclimatic Records for the last Millennium: Interpretation, Integration and Comparison with General Circulation Model Control-run Temperatures". *The Holocene* **8**: 455–471. doi:10.1191/095968398667194956
- **(blue 1000–1980):** M.E. Mann, R.S. Bradley, and M.K. Hughes (1999). "Northern Hemisphere Temperatures During the Past Millennium: Inferences, Uncertainties, and Limitations". *Geophysical Research Letters* **26** (6): 759–762.
- **(light blue 1000–1965):** Crowley and Lowery (2000). "Northern Hemisphere Temperature Reconstruction". *Ambio* **29**: 51–54. Modified as published in Crowley (2000). "Causes of Climate Change Over the Past 1000 Years". *Science* **289**: 270–277. doi:10.1126/science.289.5477.270
- **(lightest blue 1402–1960):** K.R. Briffa, T.J. Osborn, F.H. Schweingruber, I.C. Harris, P.D. Jones, S.G. Shiyatov, S.G. and E.A. Vaganov (2001). "Low-frequency temperature variations from a northern tree-ring density network". *J. Geophys. Res.* **106**: 2929–2941.
- **(light turquoise 831–1992):** J. Esper, E.R. Cook, and F.H. Schweingruber (2002). "Low-Frequency Signals in Long Tree-Ring Chronologies for Reconstructing Past Temperature Variability". *Science* **295** (5563): 2250–2253. doi:10.1126/science.1066208.

- **(green 200-1980):** M.E. Mann and P.D. Jones (2003). "Global Surface Temperatures over the Past Two Millennia". *Geophysical Research Letters* **30** (15): 1820. doi:10.1029/2003GL017814.
- **(yellow 200-1995):** P.D. Jones and M.E. Mann (2004). "Climate Over Past Millennia". *Reviews of Geophysics* **42**: RG2002. doi:10.1029/2003RG000143
- **(orange 1500-1980):** S. Huang (2004). "Merging Information from Different Resources for New Insights into Climate Change in the Past and Future". *Geophys. Res Lett.* **31**: L13205. doi:10.1029/2004GL019781
- **(red 1-1979):** A. Moberg, D.M. Sonechkin, K. Holmgren, N.M. Datsenko and W. Karlén (2005). "Highly variable Northern Hemisphere temperatures reconstructed from low- and high-resolution proxy data". *Nature* **443**: 613-617. doi:10.1038/nature03265
- **(dark red 1600-1990):** J.H. Oerlemans (2005). "Extracting a Climate Signal from 169 Glacier Records". *Science* **308**: 675-677. doi:10.1126/science.1107046
- **(black 1856-2004):** Instrumental data was jointly compiled by the w:Climatic Research Unit and the UK Meteorological Office Hadley Centre. Global Annual Average data set TaveGL2v was used.

We see, even on those charts, there is no doubt on this *Medieval Warm Period* – same as later the *Little Ice Age* -, that there are various opinions of scientists, in which the anomalies are varying within a period of roughly 2000 years up to 1,1 degrees Celsius only. Taking into consideration different types of measurements, places, local and global events during that period, this “anomaly” means at least “*nothing*”.

The earth is “living” ever since, but also sun and moon have severe effects on our planet as by now. There had been many other periods when earth even was frightening hot and and frightening cold.

Millions of years ago, Svalbard – actually not Greenland, but also 80 degrees latitude as the North of Greenland - experienced much warmer climates and was forested, even though it was located at around the same latitude as at present. For a phase of several hundred thousand years at the boundary between the Paleocene and Eocene (55 million years ago), Svalbard even experienced subtropical temperatures with palms and even alligators. Although not generally as warm as this, Svalbard remained mild enough temperatures for forest through most of the Cretaceous and early Tertiary period up until at least 30 million years ago. In February 2008, the University of Oslo announced the discovery of the largest dinosaur-era marine reptile ever found - a pliosaur estimated to be almost 15 m (50 ft) long (“Pliosaur discovered” - Science

daily). – Deep in the Greenlandic glaciers we'll surely find also similar remainings of ancient life formations, latest in the center plateau, as this was in ancient times an inland sea.

We always should remember that without Carbon dioxide and/or ozone layer no life and no evolution would have been possible at all. Damming CO₂ like Al Gore, Hillary Clinton and the IPCC is doing, is even a fatal mistake. Ozone and CO₂ is protecting us against sun influence and bitter coldness of space!

HOW WARM WAS “WARM” AND HOW COLD WAS “COLD”?

When seeing nice colorful charts we are impressed by the obvious extreme peaks showing the MWP and the LIA even that above plot is in degrees Celsius only. Reading the plot more detailed, we'll see that that difference between highest graph in MWP and lowest in the LIA is just representing some 1,1 degrees “anomalies” during a history of 2000 years. If we compare the growth of population in this time - from 0,3 to 7.35 billions - we find one of the most simplest answers for the world's climate change: not the humans and their behaviors, but the humans themselves. Simply by exhausting with our breath we are “polluting” the earth with our CO₂ output as much as one third of a passenger car in a year.

Dr. Lamp actually is much more specific in his views. Raymond S. Bradley wrote in his August 2003 published Presentation “Climate of The Last Millennium”, Working Group of Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, and clarified some views, mostly based on Lamp's view:

“How warm was it in “High Medieval” time? It is important to note that the rate of global temperature change has been “extremely” fast in the last two decades so any discussion of warm periods in the past relative to “today” must clearly articulate what periods are being compared. For example, mean annual northern hemisphere temperature during Lamb's “climatological normal” of 1931-60 was 0.17° C lower than in the period 1971-2000. Large-scale studies of past temperature variations, which reconstruct mean annual or summer temperatures for the northern hemisphere from a variety of paleoclimatic data, are consistent in showing a decline in temperatures from A.D.1000 (when such studies generally start)

to the late 19th century, followed by an abrupt and unprecedented rise in temperature to levels higher than at any time in the last millennium. Such analyses, when scaled to the same base of reference, show that temperatures from A.D.1000-1200 (or A.D.1100 - 1200) were similar to the 1902-1980 mean (-0.04°C), but $\sim 0.35^{\circ}\text{C}$ below the late 20th century (1971-2000) average. Thus there is no evidence that overall northern hemispheric temperatures were warmer than in recent decades during the so-called Medieval Warm Epoch, and the very limited data from the southern hemisphere provide no reason to think that this conclusion is not applicable to the earth as a whole. Why was Western Europe warm in High Medieval time? Recent studies of the effect of solar irradiance forcing point to a possible explanation for the anomalously warm conditions in Western Europe during High Medieval time that Lamb described. High levels of total solar irradiance that characterized the period tend to be associated with warm conditions in northern and Western Europe. These are related to circulation anomalies in the region, possibly involving a shift in the mode of the North Atlantic or Arctic Oscillation. The circulation anomalies are forced from the stratosphere, as a result of anomalous warming in that part of the atmosphere, due to absorption of excess ultraviolet radiation by ozone. Other factors may have reinforced these circulation changes. The period from A.D.1100-1260 had a high level of explosive volcanism (as recorded by ice cores in both Antarctica and Greenland). In the 20th century, such events commonly led to exceptionally warm winters in northern Europe and northwestern Russia, and this may have also been a factor influencing the frequency of mild winters in this region during High Medieval time. Careful analysis, unfettered by preconceived ideas, reveals no *prima facie* case for a globally extensive, synchronous warm period in medieval time. It is a will-o'-the-wisp that distracts from understanding the true nature of climate variability and climate forcing over the past two millennia. Of more significance is evidence for widespread hydrological anomalies in the interval from $\sim$ A.D.900 to A.D.1300. For example, Stine (1994) described compelling evidence that prolonged drought affected many parts of the western United States (especially eastern California and the western Great Basin) from (at least) A.D.910 to $\sim$ A.D.1110, and from (at least) A.D.1210 to $\sim$ A.D.1350. Other parts of the world also experienced persistent hydrological anomalies during this period. This led Stine to argue that a

better term for the overall period was the “Medieval Climatic Anomaly” (MCA), which removes the emphasis on temperature as its defining characteristic. Prolonged droughts in some areas, and exceptional rains elsewhere, suggest that widespread changes in the frequency or persistence of circulation regimes may account for the unusual nature of this period in many regions, but the causes of such persistent anomalies remain unknown. Pursuing this matter is much more important to our understanding of how anthropogenic forcing may interact with underlying climate variability than continuing to promote an irrelevant paradigm.”

Plots and diagrammes at

http://stephenschneider.stanford.edu/Publications/PDF_Papers/Bradley.pdf

We have seen the “relevancy” and the explanation of the Medieval Warming Period which is taken by so many climatologists as reference. Let’s go ahead in time and going to the opposite, the so far called Little Ice Age (LIA) and referring to Bradley, as well:

“The Little Ice Age

Evidence for a “Little Ice Age” (LIA) is far less controversial than for the Medieval

Warm Epoch. Numerous studies provide strong evidence that cooler conditions

characterized the period that followed High Medieval time. Since there were regional

variations to this cooling episode, it is difficult to define a universally applicable date

for the “onset” and “end” of the period, but commonly ~A.D. 1550-1850 is used to

bracket the onset and termination of the LIA. However, there is evidence that

prolonged cold episodes were experienced much earlier in some regions, and glacier

advances were common by the late 13th century in many alpine areas around the

North Atlantic and in western Canada. The definitional problem is illustrated in

Figure 1 which shows temperatures gradually declining over the first half of the last millennium, rather than a sudden “onset” of a “LIA”. If these reconstructions are accurate, they might explain why different mountain areas registered the onset of this neoglacial episode at different times. As temperatures cooled the threshold temperature for positive mass balance and glacier advances may have been reached in some areas sooner than others, leading to seemingly heterogeneous regional responses. However, by the late 16th century almost all regions had registered glacier advances, and these conditions generally persisted until the mid- to late 19th century making the term “Little Ice Age” ubiquitous and meaningful for this interval. Nevertheless, even within the period 1550-1850 there was a great deal of temperature variation both in time and space. Some areas were warm at times when others were cold and *vice versa*, and some seasons may have been relatively warm while other seasons in the same region were anomalously cold. But whatever date one selects for the “onset” of the LIA, there is little doubt that it was firmly at an end by the beginning of the 20th century. The reduction in ice masses that had accumulated over preceding centuries has continued to the present (in fact, the rate has accelerated) in almost all regions of the world. No doubt the complexity, or structure that we see in the climate of the LIA is a reflection of the (relative) wealth of information that paleoclimate archives have provided for this period. Nevertheless, when viewed over the long term this overall

interval was undoubtedly one of the coldest in the entire Holocene. If we had similar data for the last 1000 years, our somewhat simplistic concepts of Medieval climatic conditions would certainly be revised and strong efforts are needed to produced a comprehensive paleoclimatic perspective on this time period. Only with such data will we be able to explain the likely causes for climate variations over the last millennium.

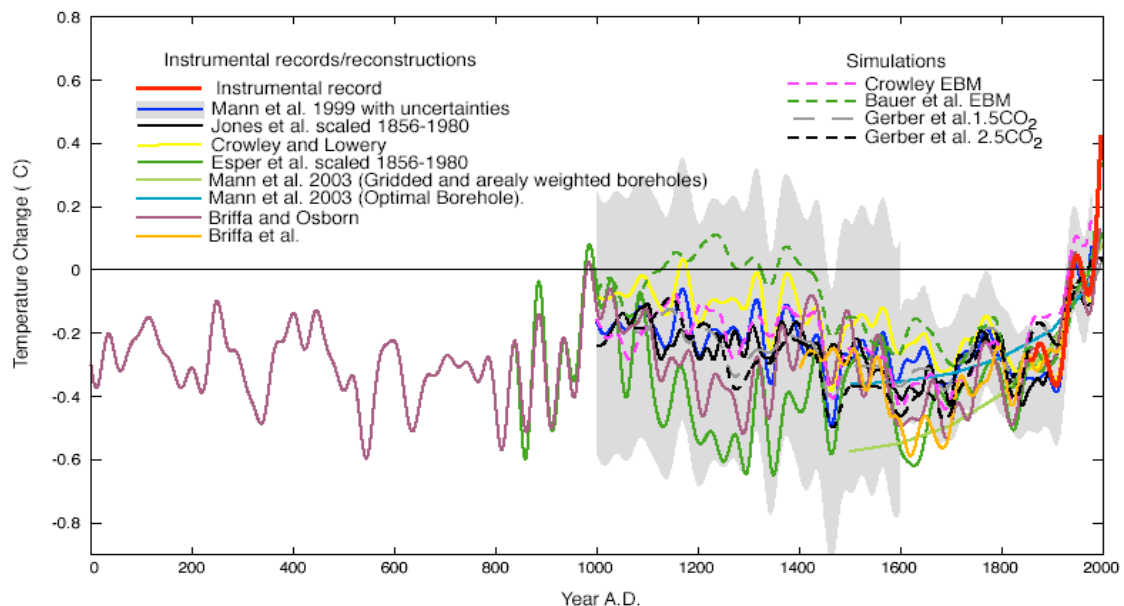


Figure 1. Various reconstructions of temperature over the last 1000-2000 years, relative to the reference period 1961-90. All reconstructions have been scaled to the annual, full Northern Hemisphere mean, over an overlapping period (1856-1980), using the NH instrumental record [*Jones et al*, 1999] for comparison, and have been

smoothed on time scales of >40 years to highlight the long-term variations. The smoothed instrumental record (1856-2000) is also shown (from Mann et al., 2003).

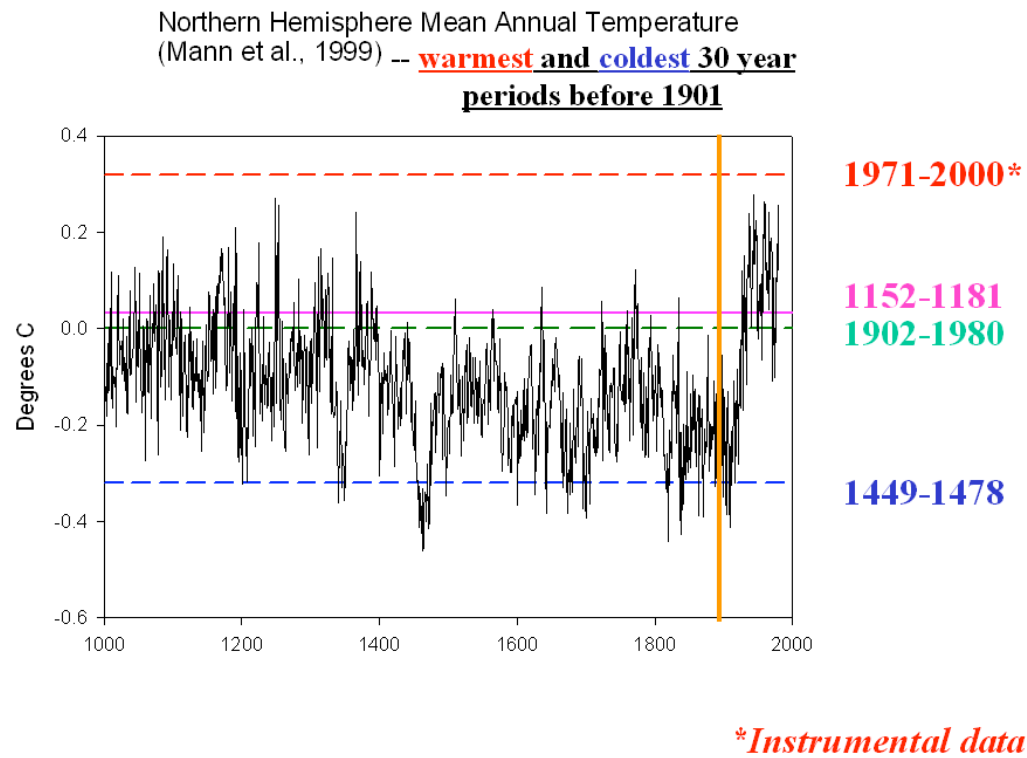


Figure 2. Mean annual northern hemisphere temperatures for various periods over the last millennium, relative to recent instrumental means. In this analysis (Mann et al., 1999) the warmest 30-year period prior to 1901 was 1152-1181, and the coldest was 1449-1478.

Greenland volcanic SO₄

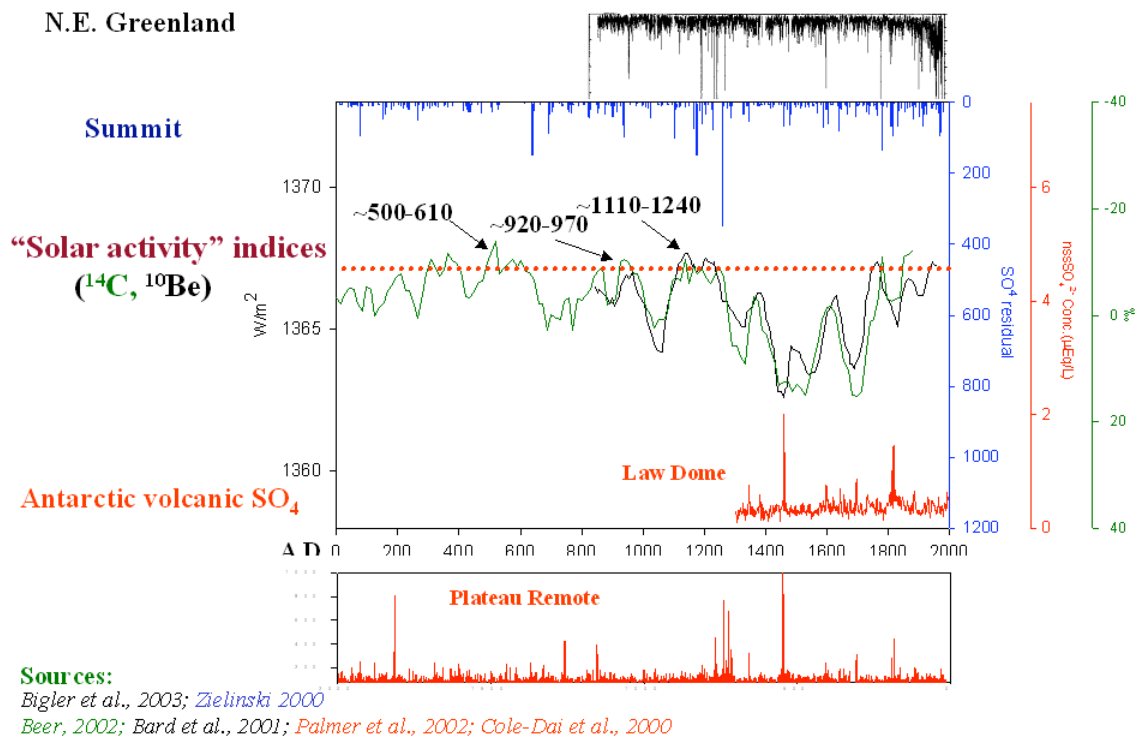


Figure 3. Some indices of volcanic and solar forcing over the last 2000 years

Credits: Plots and diagrammes at

http://stephenschneider.stanford.edu/Publications/PDF_Papers/Bradley.pdf

Like nearly nowhere else we can follow in the arctic and antarctic ice due to deep drillings. That is an enormous help for the scientists recovering ancient traces of weather informations.

Of course the IPCC took also the situation in Greenland into consideration and dedicated some article on the Medieval Warm Period (MWP). Details are mentioned in the archive of the IPCC.

The description of the Medieval Warm Period and Little Ice Age in IPCC reports has changed since the first report in 1990 as scientific understanding of the temperature record of the past 1000 years has improved. The Medieval Warm Period (MWP) and Little Ice Age (LIA) are the best-known temperature fluctuations in the last millennium; however the views and scientific statements of the IPCC and their data

providers had been changed during the years at least 11 times. – Maybe they – the IPCC and their climatologists - change in yearly meetings up to 2020/2025 their view again saying that temperature since the LIA and “now” (2020/2025) are comparable... due to wise politicians and controlled pollution. - Even that time (2020/2025) it is more a matter of sun activity in the beginning of the 25th cycle.

So far, so good. However, how to trust any organization, especially UN suborganization, when plots are changed on every meeting? - Everybody should meanwhile know, who is really behind the IPCC and their conspiracies.

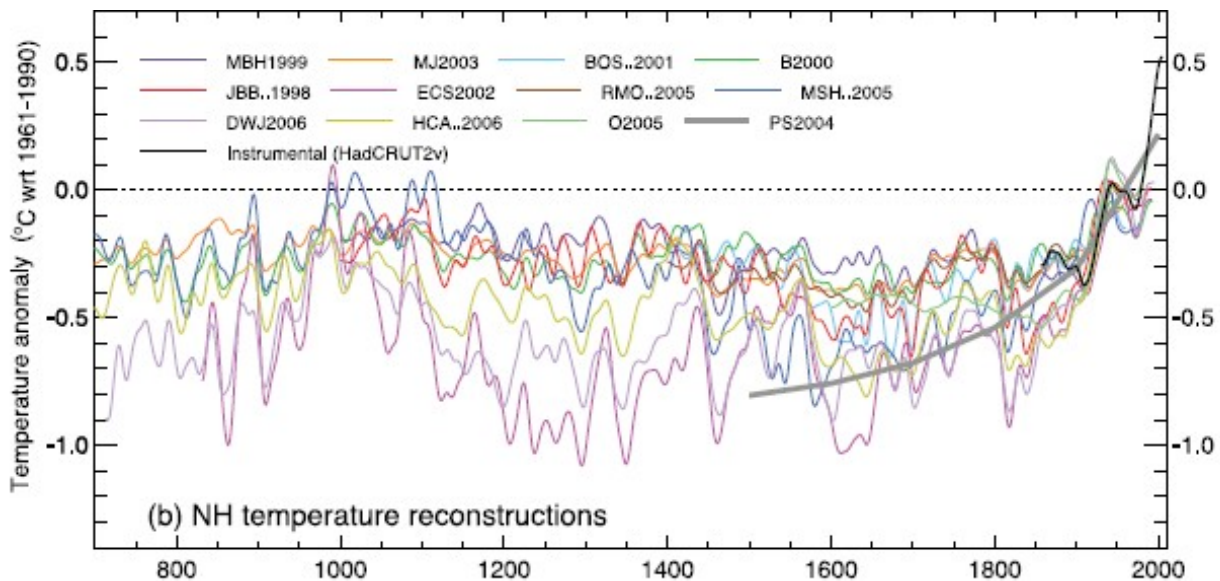
Everybody will understand that improvements of technology will give more exact figures. We should actually acknowledge that those plots are not any forecasts, but data based on the past decades, centuries or even much older. How can we trust any of those scientific data once they are renewed nearly every year, especially when those plots as mentioned here vary even on the anomalies by 0,8 to 1,1 degrees Celsius depending on the author/institute/researcher. – How we can rely on climate change forecasts made on computer simulations, when the previous data from the past are just simply wrong? When computer had been feeded with wrong data the results of any forecast naturally is also irrelevant! –Why NASA continuously is sending satellites into space, which are instantly correcting older data material?

Additionally those plots represent a global view for the northern hemisphere (similar ones are available for the southern hemisphere). It is in general doubtful to compare any climates – even averages - on northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. As we know on the northern hemisphere we have 39% land and 61% water, on the southern land is just 19% and water 81%.

Some hundreds or thousands years ago, even the Sahara area and Arabic peninsula, including the Levant had been mostly “green”, even still 3000 years ago. Humans used the woods and bushes – still as nowadays - for firing or building purposes, large areas had been cut down and significant areas had been deserted. With no question at all, those results had dramatic influence on long time climate change, even up to the very North.

Critics of the "hockey stick graph" (named after the shape of the recent development of anomalies) of all subsequent reports have claimed that the record of the MWP and LIA were suppressed in the IPCC Third Assessment Report, although every report has discussed the phenomena and surely on the next meetings additional amendments will be done...

It is questionable how one researcher group can have the conclusion that there was an anomaly of minus 1,1 degree and other group claims plus 0.8 degrees for the same period? – Some hundreds years later even just the opposite? It seems that all those conclusions are not very seriously and therefore even unprofessionally or at least unreliable. Even the recent (in the plot black) curve by instrumental calculation (HadCRUT2v) varies from other plots by 0,3 degrees to even 0,6 / 0,7% degrees.



Source: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/pubs/ipcc2007/ipcc2007.html>

The plot above, from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (2007), shows numerous Northern Hemisphere paleoclimatic temperature reconstructions during 700 AD and 2000/2004 AD.

Result: 13 “cooks” preparing the same dish with total different results!

Anyhow this NOAA plot shows a period of roughly 1200 years only and an anomaly of just 1,5 degrees Celsius. In the history of earth, even the recent history last 11.000 years, are shown much more significant anomalies, which had been in Greenland even 4 degrees Celsius, during the last 17.500 years (including the Younger Dryas) even 5,5 degrees Celsius.

Vikings and other seafaring civilizations during the 9th to 13th century (Medieval Warm Period, MWP) stated that the North Atlantic area's climate must have been

much warmer than in the 15th to 19th century (Little Ice Age LIA) – This is in shown all plots, which are actually – more or less in tendency– equal.

The various studies differ in methodology, and in the underlying paleoclimate proxy data utilized, actually all reconstruct the same basic pattern of a cool "Little Ice Age", warmer "Medieval Warm Period", and still warmer late 20th and 21st century temperatures. In general spoken the temperatures during +/-1000 AD had been more or less same than 1900 up to nowadays.

LOOKING FOR ANY SUSPECTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CLIMATE CHANGE...

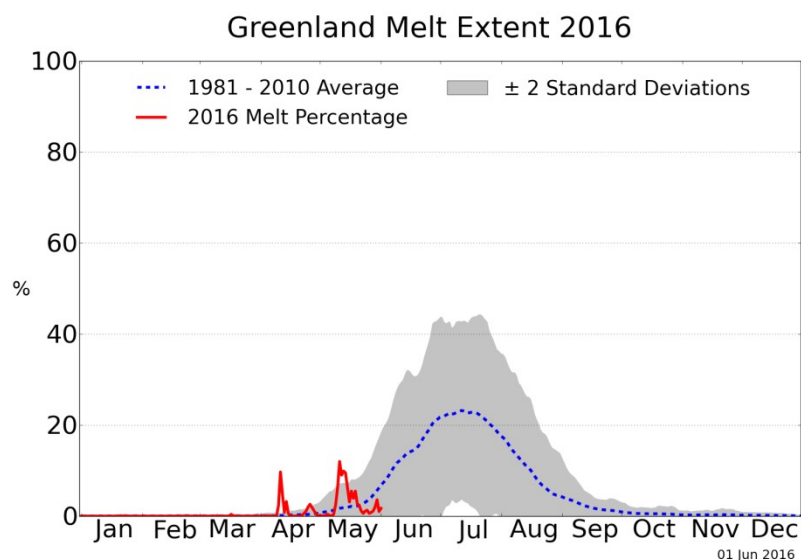
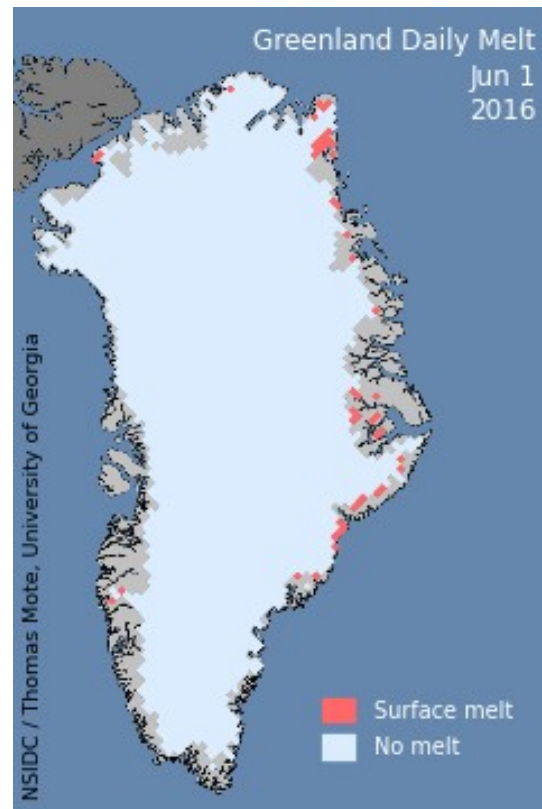
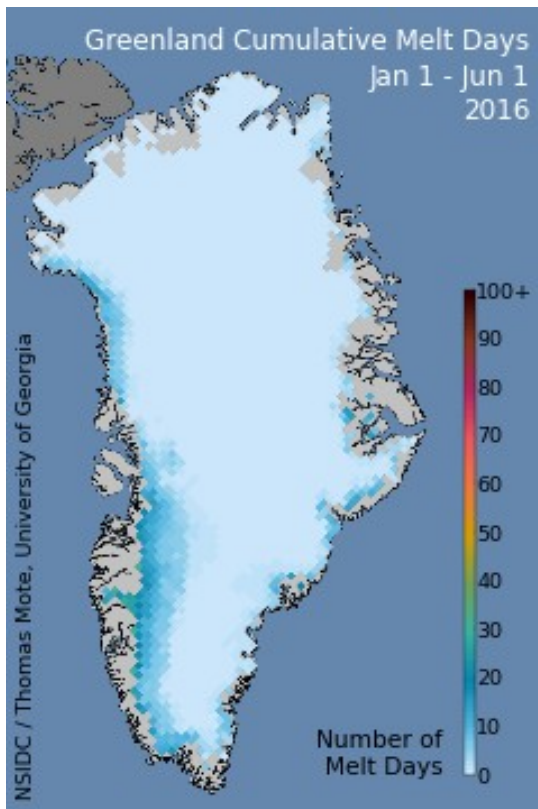
Any reasons are not specifically mentioned, except human industrialization at the end of 18th century is responsible for the “dramatic” increase of temperature. That is the general teaching of the IPCC and their followers.

Why there had been significant changes (cold periods) in ard. 800 AD and warm periods in 1200-1350 AD (MWP) and around 1650 AD, as well in around 1800-1850 AD?

Possible causes of the Medieval Warm Period (MWP) include increased solar activity, decreased volcanic activity, and changes to ocean circulation. All those possible evidences had not been sufficiently researched for finding any plausible final explanations. – The most possible reason could be the collapse of the Laurentide ice sheet in Northern America.

REASON FOR ANY PANIC ON GREENLAND´S ICE?

Looking at the pictures published by the University of Georgia we see indeed some small coastal meltings in some specific regions, mostly at the east coast. – The inland ice has absolutely no melting at all.



Indeed nice
and pictures,
are more or
without any
comments or
explanations
(possible)
reasons.

plots
which
less
of

The

National Snow and Ice Data Centre wrote on **Greenland Today**:
(<http://nsidc.org/greenland-today/>)

“A surge of warm, moist air caused the early melt event. The air mass moved almost due north from the mid-Atlantic region along the western coast of Greenland, and then eastward across the ice sheet. On April 10, melting was confined to a narrow region of the southwestern coast,

which spread on April 11 inland along the west side of the ice sheet and to the southeastern coast. During the last days of the melt event, melting was confined to the far southern coasts of the island. Conditions were warm throughout Greenland. Near-record April temperatures in Kangerlugssuaq reached 17.8 degrees Celsius (64 degrees Fahrenheit) and -6.6 degrees Celsius (20.1 degrees Fahrenheit) at the Summit research station. Data from NCEP/NCAR atmospheric reanalysis show that during the first three weeks of April near-surface air temperatures were 4 to 8 degrees Celsius (7 to 14 degrees Fahrenheit) above average over the entire ice sheet, with the largest departures over northwest Greenland. During the melt event, temperatures rose up to 16 degrees Celsius (29 degrees Fahrenheit) above average for this time of year.

These warm April conditions follow on the warmest winter (January 1 to March 31, 2016) recorded for the Arctic. Large areas of the Arctic reported the warmest conditions in 67 years of weather model data, including the northern half of the Greenland Ice Sheet, much of the central Arctic, southern Alaska and the Canadian Rockies, and parts of central Siberia. The north-central Pacific and northern Atlantic saw temperatures among the lowest on record for that period.” (All data mentioned refer to 2016)

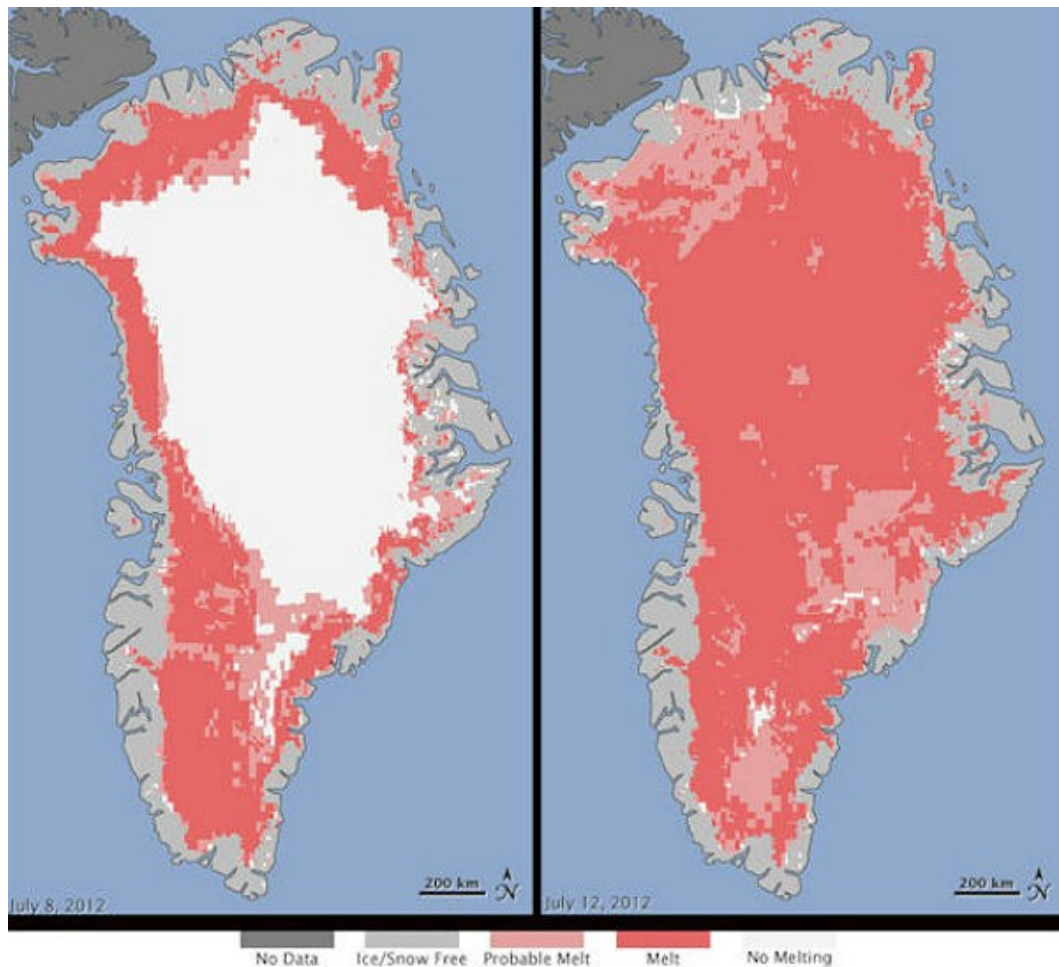
Again some strange “67 year’s weather model data” had been referred to. Comparisons to former NOAA data had been without any recognition and it was totally ignored that Greenland had record **cold** temperatures – like in Siberia before.

We should memorize above article and statement of ***The National Snow and Ice Data Centre*** as just 4 years ago it was drawn and published by them in <http://thewatchers.adorraeli.com/2012/07/24/97-of-the-greenlands-ice-sheet-surface-melted-in-mid-july/> as follows:

97% of the Greenland's ice sheet surface melted in mid-July (2012)

Greenland's surface ice cover melted over a larger area than at any time in more than 30 years of satellite observations in period of merely few days this month. Nearly the entire ice cover of Greenland, from its thin, low-lying coastal edges to its two-mile-thick center, experienced some degree of melting at its surface, according to measurements from three independent satellites analyzed by NASA and university scientists. Satellite data reveals an estimated **97% of the ice sheet surface thawed at some point in mid-July (2012)**. Researchers have not yet determined whether this extensive melt event will affect the overall volume of ice loss this summer and contribute to sea level rise.

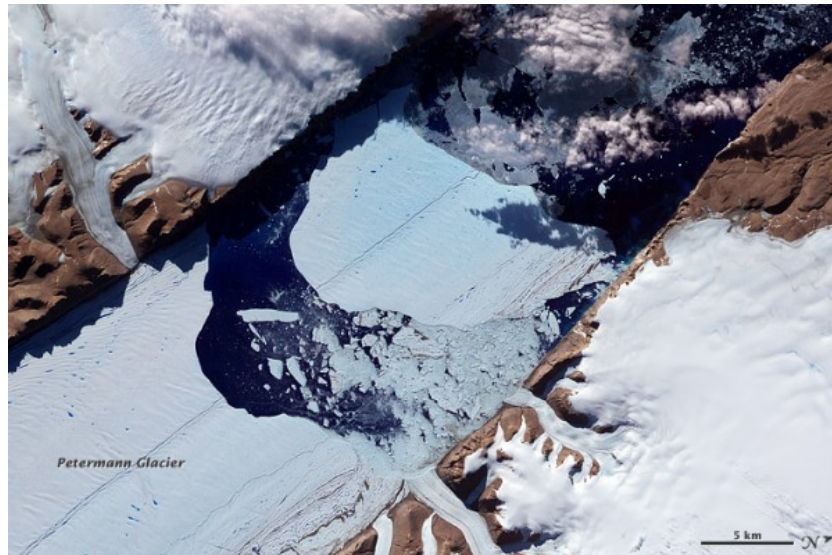
This event, combined with other natural but uncommon phenomena, such as the large calving event last week on Petermann Glacier, are part of a complex story according to Tom Wagner, NASA's cryosphere program manager in Washington. This extreme melt event coincided with an unusually strong ridge of warm air, or a heat dome, over Greenland. The ridge was one of a series that has dominated Greenland's weather since the end of May with each successive ridge stronger than the previous one.



Even the area around **Summit Station in central Greenland**, which at about 3,2 km (2 miles) above sea level is near the highest point of the ice sheet, showed signs of melting. Such pronounced melting at Summit and across the ice sheet has not occurred since 1889, according to ice cores analyzed by Kaitlin Keegan at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H. A National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather station at Summit confirmed air temperatures hovered above or within a degree of freezing for several hours July 11-12 (2012). However, ice cores from Summit show that melting events of this type occur about once every 150 years on average. With the last one happening in 1889, this event is right on time according to Lora Koenig, a Goddard glaciologist and a member of the research team analyzing the satellite data. But she also points that if we continue to observe melting events like this in upcoming years, it will be worrisome.

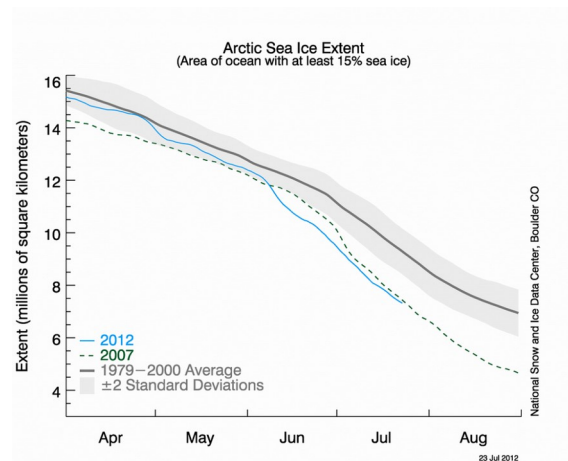
About half of the surface of Greenland's ice sheet melts every summer. **It is natural process. At high elevations, most of that melt water quickly**

refreezes in place. Some of the melt water is retained by the ice sheet near the coast and the rest is lost to the ocean. Researchers have not yet determined whether this extensive melt event will affect the overall volume of ice loss this summer and contribute to sea level rise.



In July 2012, a massive ice island broke free of the **Petermann Glacier** in northwestern Greenland. On July 16, the giant iceberg could be seen drifting down the fjord, away from the floating ice tongue from which it calved. Similar surface cracks appear on both the Petermann Glacier and the newly formed ice island. Ted Scambos of the National Snow and Ice Data Center observed melt ponds on the iceberg surface, but stated that the Petermann calving was likely associated with ocean currents rather than surface melt.

Nearly two years ago in July 2010, another large iceberg calved from the Petermann Glacier. That iceberg was estimated at roughly 251 square kilometers (97 square miles). The 2012 iceberg is estimated to be about half as big. This latest calving occurred farther upstream on the Petermann, but nevertheless occurred along a rift that appeared in satellite imagery in 2001.

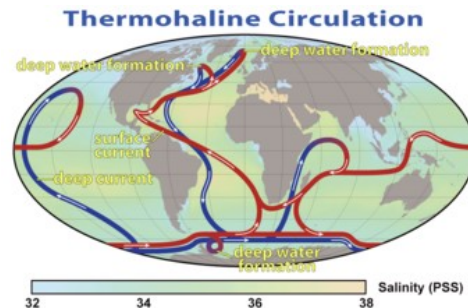


SATELLITE DATA

At first, preliminary data puzzled researchers and scientist. Son Nghiem of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., was analyzing radar data from the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) Oceansat-2 satellite last week when he noticed that most of Greenland appeared to have undergone surface melting on July 12. This was so extraordinary event that at first he questioned the result: was this real or was it due to a data error? Nghiem then consulted with Dorothy Hall at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. (Hall studies the surface temperature of Greenland using the Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites) She confirmed that MODIS showed unusually high temperatures and that melt was extensive over the ice sheet surface. Thomas Mote, a climatologist at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga; and Marco Tedesco of City University of New York also confirmed the melt seen by Oceansat-2 and MODIS with passive-microwave satellite data from the Special Sensor Microwave Imager/Sounder on a U.S. Air Force meteorological satellite.

Whatsoever we interpret those graphics, which are actually representing different times (2012 resp. 2016), they are just representing total opposite views for more or less same time of the season (i.e. Greenland summer). During this specific time had not been any environmental changement at all. So there must be one or several other reasons for this change to the “better”. The more ridiculous is actually that institutes, as well as the IPCC, nearly monthly proclaim new frightening news like “warmest winter since 30 years”, “hottest and driest summer since 50 years”, most ice melting since whatever time, “warmest sea temperatures since 100 years” etc...

Like nearly no other area Greenland's east and south coast has a special water streaming situation, called Thermohaline Circulation. Any thermal changes in the Caribic, South America and the Antarctic will have consequences to the climate. – Same will have the salinity exchange.



Source: Wikipedia

Some scientists blame the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation for the climate change today. Similar events could have happened in earlier ages together with volcanic activities and related earthquakes. Most of the seismographic events of the last 1500 years are more or less known – if they happened on landside. Events on the oceanside are not mentioned at all.

The thermohaline circulation plays an important role in supplying heat to the polar regions, and thus in regulating the amount of sea ice in these regions, although poleward heat transport outside the tropics is considerably larger in the atmosphere than in the ocean. Changes in the thermohaline circulation are thought to have significant impacts on the Earth's radiation budget. Insofar as the thermohaline circulation governs the rate at which deep waters are exposed to the surface, it may also play an important role in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. While it is often stated that the thermohaline circulation is the primary reason that Western Europe is so temperate, it has been suggested that this is largely incorrect, and that Europe is warm mostly because it lies downwind of an ocean basin, and because of the effect of atmospheric waves bringing warm air north from the subtropics. However, the underlying assumptions of this particular analysis have likewise been challenged.

Large influxes of low-density meltwater from Lake Agassiz and deglaciation in North America are thought to have led to a shifting of deep water formation and subsidence in the extreme North Atlantic and caused the climate period in Europe known as the Younger Dryas.

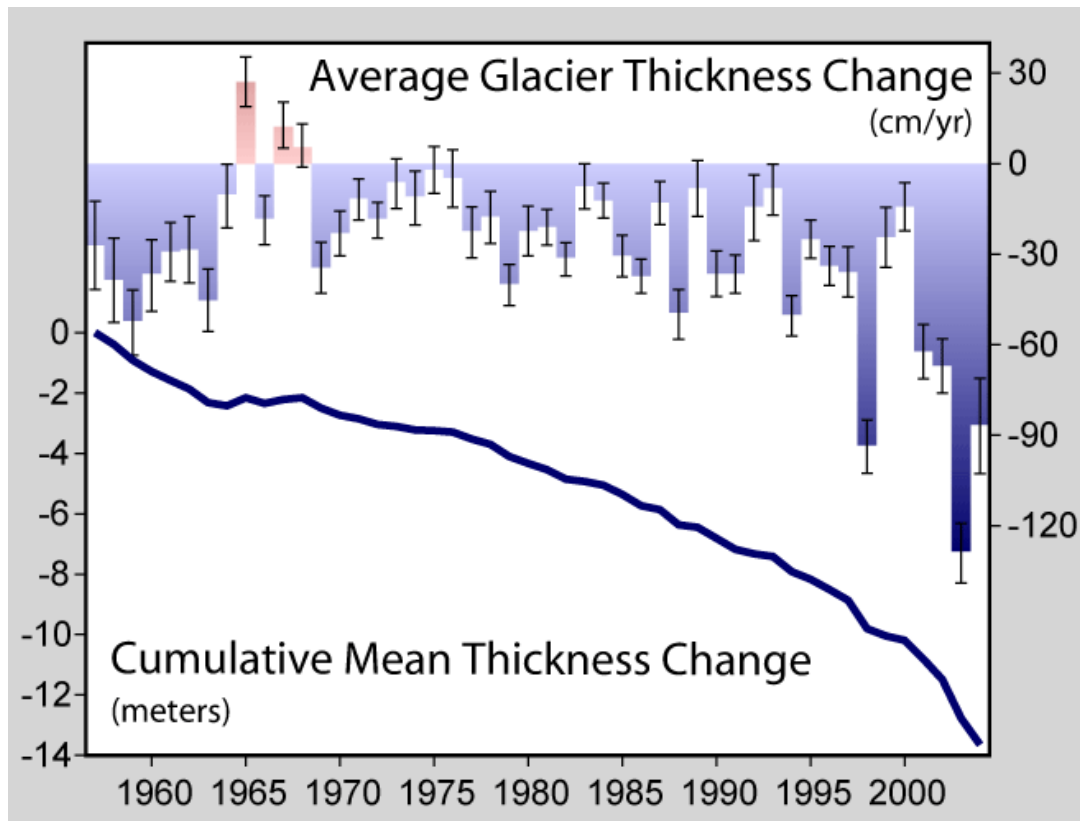
It should be more researched how volcano activities will fit in the climatologist's picture frame. We know quite well the influence of Pinatubo, Tambora and Krakatau, but other ancient major volcano eruptions had not been put into any climate change comparisons.

Especially it seems that Greenland had during the MWP (1100-1260 AD) very high volcanic activity (as recorded from ice cores in Greenland) and it seems obviously that melt water is still the remaining of any volcanic activity (geysers under the ice crust).

GLACIERS MELTING OR INCREASING? - SEA WATER RISING OR SINKING?

Whilst this hysterical teaching of global glacier melting, lead by the IPCC and their followers, is published in media, other studies are generally banished or as conspiracies declared.

Most of the serious experts of the scientific world are warning to compare glaciers' situations globally with each other. Indeed, nobody ever should compare arctic and antarctic glaciers situations with situation in the Rockies, the Alps, Himalaya, Fuji and Patagonia as it is done with the following picture.



This figure was prepared by Robert A. Rohde from published data and is part of the Global Warming Art project

The above figure is composed as a global average of glacier thickness change. As an average we must accept this, so the "Global Warming Art Project" is suggesting us. - Average 1955 to 2010? - Ignoring precious data? ...

This figure shows the average rate of thickness change in mountain glaciers around the world. This information, known as the glaciological mass balance, is found by measuring the annual snow accumulation and subtracting surface ablation driven by melting, sublimation, or wind erosion. These measurements do not account for thinning associated with iceberg calving, flow related thinning, or sub glacial erosion. All values are corrected for variations in snow and firn density and expressed in meters of water equivalent (Dyurgerov 2002).

Measurements are shown as both the annual average thickness change and the accumulated change during the fifty years of measurements presented. Years with a net increase in glacier thickness are plotted upwards and in red; years with a net decrease in glacier thickness (i.e. positive thinning) are plotted downward and in blue. Only three years in the last 50 have experienced thickening in the average.

Systematic measurements of glacier thinning began in the 1940s, but fewer than 15 sites had been measured each year until the late 1950s. Since then more than 100 sites have contributed to the average in some years (Dyurgerov 2002, Dyurgerov and Meier 2005). Error bars indicate the standard error in the mean.

Other observations, based on glacier length records, suggest that glacier retreat has occurred nearly continuously since the early 1800s and the end of the little ice age, but variations in rate have occurred, including a significant acceleration during the twentieth century that is believed to have been a response to global warming (Oerlemans 2005).

We are just wondering if the world's thickness of glaciers indeed in the last decade in average 120 cm thinned the sea levels should have raised already remarkable by now.
 - The IPCC and their climatologists (and other scientists of other schools) refer to rising sea level in Kiribati, Bangladesh, Seychelles and other places around the globe as a result of climate change caused by human pollution. This is a total wrong view. Propagated by apocalyptic conspirators.

Everybody should meanwhile know that rising sea levels in that area have nothing to do with a global sea level increase; they are "homemade" environmental mistakes in those regions. The fact is that there is no serious scientific proof for any sea level increase caused by melting glaciers! - Institutes in South America (Chile and Argentina) report that their sea levels are even on the very lower side, even by 40 cm compared with 100 years ago

The actual situation in Greenland is that roughly 410.000 km² are free of ice (compared with the size of Germany 357.093 km²). This is about 18,9% of the whole size. The ice thickness is about 3400 m and only the Antarctic has a higher ice thickness of about 4800 meters.

It is said by some "experts", that a total melting of the ice will cause a worldwide flood of 6-7 meters. Those kinds of news are naturally liked by the media. Other institutes like the German Senckenberg Nature Research Society proclaim that the high salted and warm water will cause severe damage to life-forms and fauna in the North sea starting from 2099. They refer again to the IPCC statements based on Dr. Moritz Mathis and PD Dr. T. Pohlmann (Institut für Ozeanographie of the Universität Hamburg and Max-Planck Institut für Meteorologie, Hamburg), wherein the water temperature will rise between 0,15 and 5,4 degrees Celsius and the salinity will increase by 1,7%.

If those masses of ice water (sweet water) from the Greenland glaciers will melt, surely the global water temperature will not rise, neither the salinity will increase as the melt water will be compensated and mixed with the warmer and saltier water of the Gulf Stream.

Well, even if all ice will melt, most of the water will still remain on Greenland, as most area is inland water. – Only some small percentage of melted ice will find its way through rivers into the open sea. On its way the melt-ice will freeze again many times, due to the extreme temperatures.

Scientists figured out that yearly some 240 km² (2006) of the ice-mass is melting, which about 3 times higher than 1997-2003. Well, we have seen the charts of the ***The National Snow and Ice Data Centre and the DMI.***

This scary imagination by some scientists is without any proof and a most theoretical hypothesis. Even in the very warmest seasons during the last 11.000 years the highest average temperatures according to NOAA had been around minus 29 degrees Celsius. In the highest warming periods during the MWP, after the 8.2 kYr Event and some 3500 year ago, temperatures never had been warmer than minus 29 degrees Celsius in average.

There are many different views in global sea water rise. Indeed too many. The worse they are, the more the find attention in media. The maximum levels mentioned are 60 cm to even up to 700 cm. Whilst other researchers are more pessimistic (like Prof. Wörner of the Stockholm University, former president of the INQUA) and proclaim that all is just a myth and conspiracy and has equivalent proofs for his views.

P Gosselin wrote on 5. November 2013:

Veteran journalist Ulli Kulke of the German blog *Die Welt* has a report claiming that how sea levels are not rising anywhere near as fast as climate science alarmists are claiming.

First Kulke reminds readers that measuring sea level is no easy task because, depending on the location, sea levels can vary by several decimeters – even up to a meter. Much of the science relies on complex statistical computations and the results depend on the methods used.

Kulke wrote:

A scientific study by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has closely examined data from the measurement stations located mainly at the coasts and reached the result that sea level rise calculations were exaggerated upwards. In the study Michael Beenstock and colleagues reached the result that sea level rise on a global average is only 1 millimeter and that by the end of the century it will rise only 10 centimeters; only 1/3 of the stations showed a detectable rise, 61% showed no movement and 4% showed a drop."

Overall 1 mm/year is about 67% less than what Jason TOPEX satellite altimetry is showing (3 mm). If anything, Beenstock's result indicate a sea level rise slowdown.

Beenstock is not the only scientist who has found sea level rise is much slower than believed. Kulke writes that other peer-reviewed studies reach similar conclusions. For example Nicola Scafetta of Duke University shows that sea level is subject to 60-year cycles and concludes that the human impact on sea level is too small and is statistically insignificant.

Unfortunately these finding were not available in time to be included in the last IPCC assessment report AR5. Kulke writes that this was also "*the case for other studies which recently showed that CO₂'s effect on the global climate is present, but is however greatly exaggerated*".

Kulke cites another study that shows that the extraction of groundwater has caused close to half of the sea level rise of the last years. Kulke concludes that there's no indication that sea level is rising faster because of man-made CO₂ and that we are facing the fall of civilization, even if "*scientists like Stefan Rahmstorf tirelessly paint pictures of man-made apocalypses on the wall*".

The studies cited here tell us one thing: Whoever tells us that there is a consensus among scientists that climate change is happening faster and faster, is just plain wrong."

Indeed Kulke's view is absolutely right. Nobody can compare measurements of the sixties with measurements of today. Hard – and software changed totally and also kind of measurements. It is doubtful that newest technology had been calibrated with older ones.

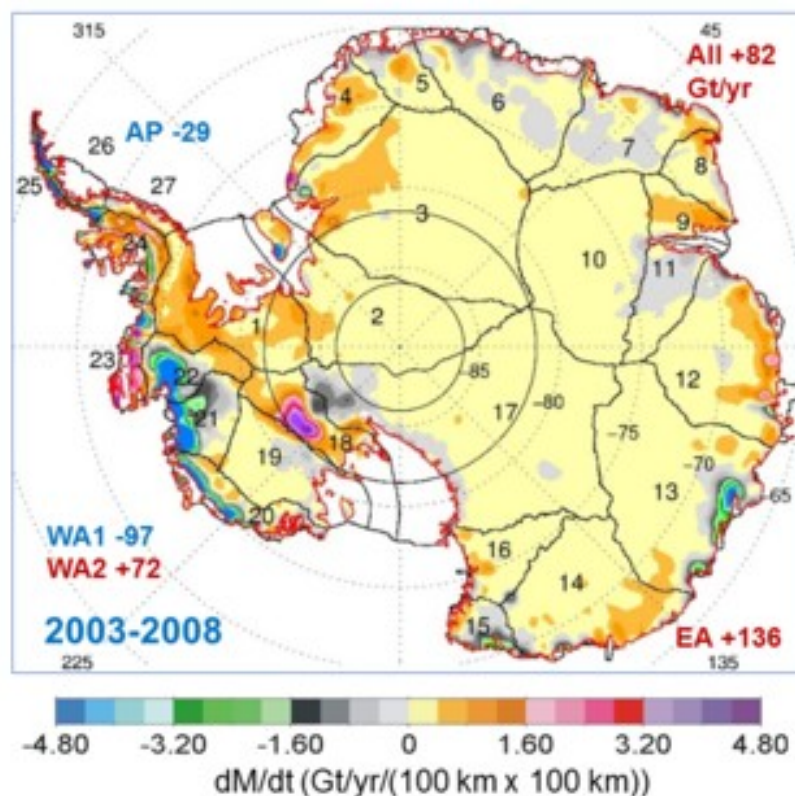
During the last decades to **Eastern Antarctic** glaciers increased continuously, probably because of the repaired ozone layer in this area. In many other areas (Rockies, Alps, Fuji, Himalaya) glacier melting has other plausible definitions, i.e. farming at the lower mountainside, tourism, chagement of water streamings or just with construction related facts. Professor Wörner wrote on those facts detailed as he was for long time personally as president of the INQUA involved in researches in sea level rise.

THE STORY OF A GLOBAL GLACIER MELTING SEEMS TO BE A MYTH FROM YESTERDAY.

Just recently the NASA (<http://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/nasa-study-mass-gains-of-antarctic-ice-sheet-greater-than-losses>) published on their website very different status concerning the Antarctic situation, especially in the Eastern Antarctic.

Actually this concerns for the time being only the Antarctic area. It is a matter of time scientists will show similar results from the arctic area and at least Northern parts of Greenland and North-Alaska.

NASA Study: Mass Gains of Antarctic Ice Sheet Greater than Losses



Map showing the rates of mass changes from ICESat 2003-2008 over Antarctica. Sums are for all of Antarctica: East Antarctica (EA, 2-17); interior West Antarctica (WA2, 1, 18, 19, and 23); coastal

West Antarctica (WA1, 20-21); and the Antarctic Peninsula (24-27). A gigaton (Gt) corresponds to a billion metric tons, or 1.1 billion U.S. tons.

Credits: Jay Zwally/ Journal of Glaciology

A new NASA study says that an increase in Antarctic snow accumulation that began 10,000 years ago is currently adding enough ice to the continent to outweigh the increased losses from its thinning glaciers.

The research challenges the conclusions of other studies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 2013 report, which says that Antarctica is overall losing land ice.

According to the new analysis of satellite data, the Antarctic ice sheet showed a net gain of 112 billion tons of ice a year from 1992 to 2001. That net gain slowed to 82 billion tons of ice per year between 2003 and 2008.

"We're essentially in agreement with other studies that show an increase in ice discharge in the Antarctic Peninsula and the Thwaites and Pine Island region of West Antarctica," said Jay Zwally, a glaciologist with NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and lead author of the study, which was published on Oct. 30 in the *Journal of Glaciology*. "Our main disagreement is for East Antarctica and the interior of West Antarctica – there, we see an ice gain that exceeds the losses in the other areas." Zwally added that his team "measured small height changes over large areas, as well as the large changes observed over smaller areas."

Scientists calculate how much the ice sheet is growing or shrinking from the changes in surface height that are measured by the satellite altimeters. In locations where the amount of new snowfall accumulating on an ice sheet is not equal to the ice flow downward and outward to the ocean, the surface height changes and the ice-sheet mass grows or shrinks.

But it might only take a few decades for Antarctica's growth to reverse, according to Zwally. "If the losses of the Antarctic Peninsula and parts of West Antarctica continue to increase at the same rate they've been increasing for the last two decades, the losses will catch up with the long-

term gain in East Antarctica in 20 or 30 years -- I don't think there will be enough snowfall increase to offset these losses."

The study analyzed changes in the surface height of the Antarctic ice sheet measured by radar altimeters on two European Space Agency European Remote Sensing (ERS) satellites, spanning from 1992 to 2001, and by the laser altimeter on NASA's Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellite (ICESat) from 2003 to 2008.

Zwally said that while other scientists have assumed that the gains in elevation seen in East Antarctica are due to recent increases in snow accumulation, his team used meteorological data beginning in 1979 to show that the snowfall in East Antarctica actually decreased by 11 billion tons per year during both the ERS and ICESat periods. They also used information on snow accumulation for tens of thousands of years, derived by other scientists from ice cores, to conclude that East Antarctica has been thickening for a very long time.

"At the end of the last Ice Age, the air became warmer and carried more moisture across the continent, doubling the amount of snow dropped on the ice sheet," Zwally said.

The extra snowfall that began 10,000 years ago has been slowly accumulating on the ice sheet and compacting into solid ice over millennia, thickening the ice in East Antarctica and the interior of West Antarctica by an average of 0.7 inches (1.7 centimeters) per year. This small thickening, sustained over thousands of years and spread over the vast expanse of these sectors of Antarctica, corresponds to a very large gain of ice – enough to outweigh the losses from fast-flowing glaciers in other parts of the continent and reduce global sea level rise.

Zwally's team calculated that the mass gain from the thickening of East Antarctica remained steady from 1992 to 2008 at 200 billion tons per year, while the ice losses from the coastal regions of West Antarctica and the Antarctic Peninsula increased by 65 billion tons per year.

"The good news is that Antarctica is not currently contributing to sea level rise, but is taking 0.23 millimeters per year away," Zwally said. "But this is also bad news. If the 0.27 millimeters per year of sea level rise attributed to

Antarctica in the IPCC report is not really coming from Antarctica, there must be some other contribution to sea level rise that is not accounted for.”

“The new study highlights the difficulties of measuring the small changes in ice height happening in East Antarctica,” said Ben Smith, a glaciologist with the University of Washington in Seattle who was not involved in Zwally’s study.

“Doing altimetry accurately for very large areas is extraordinarily difficult, and there are measurements of snow accumulation that need to be done independently to understand what’s happening in these places,” Smith said.

To help accurately measure changes in Antarctica, NASA is developing the successor to the ICESat mission, ICESat-2, which is scheduled to launch in 2018. “ICESat-2 will measure changes in the ice sheet within the thickness of a No. 2 pencil,” said Tom Neumann, a glaciologist at Goddard and deputy project scientist for ICESat-2. “It will contribute to solving the problem of Antarctica’s mass balance by providing a long-term record of elevation changes.”

Indeed this recent NASA study is very far away from any views of the IPCC, which still makes followers believe of a global glaciers melting.

The reason for this circumstance is the repair of the ozone layer at least in the Eastern of the Antarctic. This layer is still in the Western Antarctic “unrepaired”. Additionally the water streams in the western area had changed during the last centuries, obviously because of change of the magnetic fields of the earth.

The IPCC just simply is ignoring this.

If in same parts of the world the glaciers indeed are melting, there are in many (nearly all) cases explanations beside natural phenomena. One is the urbanization of certain areas, tourism and flight traffic.

SAND, MUD AND GRAVEL RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASED WATER LEVELS?



Source: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Happisburgh#/media/File:Happisburgh_coastal_erosion.jpg

Whilst climate researchers warn that the melting of glaciers could mean that millions cubic meters water will rush into sea and cause rising of oceans, nobody is talking on the rising level of sand and gravel flushed into the oceans. If there is any rise of sea level, it is obviously caused by the rise of the sea beds.

Scientists naturally blame the climate change for those events. That is actually the easiest way; but erosion had been already shortly after the earth cooled down and is a continuous process.

Floods happen in specific regions every year with different reasons and results. Daily tides, continuous storm floods cause enormous damage not only to shore sites. Erosions are normal since ever water (and wind) was on earth. Larger rivers have a sediment discharge of yearly 20-50 million tons each. Adding to this amount the coastal discharge, we can imagine the tremendous amount of sediments covering the oceans' beds.

One very serious aspect which scientists did not speak out loudly in the public: many Gigatons of sand and gravel are washed out yearly from the mountains – not even glaciers – following the rivers into the sea. Additionally sometimes heavy rainfall in some parts of the world brings sand, gravel and mud to the shoreline and therein into the oceans. If we see the great rivers allover the world the seashore had risen in the last decades by even 20 meters. This is also proven in Argentine and Chile. – Additionally, if we even just see the small German island of Sylt, indeed storms and floods had taken several meters from the shores...and the sand and gravel has been taken to

the bottom of the North sea (coastal erosion) rising the sea bed. Wherever sea or river takes sand and gravel, we will find it again in the river deltas or oceans... – And this is also a reason for a possible raise of the sea levels.

Whilst most of scientists talk that the oceans are rising, the truth is that the ocean beds are primarily rising and as result is a higher sea level.

In the last 100 years more than 3000 Gigatons of mud, sand and gravel passed into the oceans, partly from the shore site and most from rivers. Nowadays 10 times more gravel and sand flushed into the sea than water from melting ice glaciers. The largest rivers in the world flushing every year many 30 Gigatons of sediments into the sea. Even the Nile river is retrieving many Gigatons of sediments in the Mediterranean sea, even parts are holden by the Aswan dam, which is actually causing itself severe trouble, as the reservoir seems already to be full with mud from the upper Nile.

Even there is no glacier melting at all, the water level of the oceans will rise, because of rise of the sea bottom itself.

By no way it is intention to follow any conspiracies, like some parts - not all - of Prof. Mörner, former President of the INQUA's theories. Actually he was right on his views concerning Kiribati, Seychelles and other islands, as well as on Bangladesh's situation. Various sources from Argentine and Chile reported that the sea level in those regions are even much higher than 100, even 1000, 10.000 years ago.

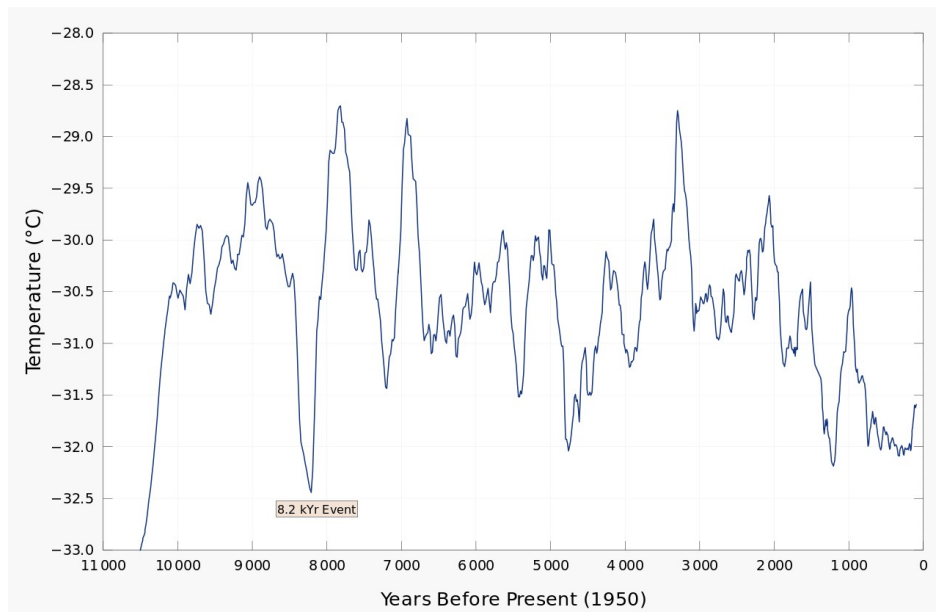
ONCE UPON A TIME WHEN GREENLAND WAS GREEN...AND WILL BE GREEN AGAIN.

Following the real outcome and compressing the details of this study: The IPCC is just simply wrong!

Very impressive is the NOAA's presentation with its "nice" plot on Central Greenland for a period 1950 AD back until over 10.000 years.

We see that the temperature in that specific area over this long time changed from minus 33 degrees Celsius up to peaks of about minus 29 degrees Celsius with

continuous ups and downs. The plot shows significant little ice ages, but also warming periods.



Central Greenland reconstructed temperature

source:<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/pubs/alley2000/alley2000.html>

This graphic shows very clear, that compared even to the last more than 10.500 years that the temperatures in the last years increased by some degrees Celsius, but there had been tremendous higher peaks which indeed had absolutely nothing to do with any man-made emissions. Indeed other emissions than man-made, i.e. volcano eruptions, could be explainable reasons. Particular the 8.2.kYr Event is specifically explained in the following sections as the final meltdown of the Laurentide ice shield.

The Medieval Warming Period (MWP) in 1000 AD +/-200 years obviously infected Greenland remarkable (peak at minus 30.5 degrees Celsius). Even there had been in that period various significant (storm-) floods in England and in the North Sea area (including Netherlands), in which even some islands disappeared or washed away, no continuous rise of sea level had been reported.

Remarkable is the quite low peak of the so far called “8.2.kYr Event”. In this plot published by the NOAA together with the lowest peak about 10.500 years ago reaching temperatures of minus 32,5 degrees Celsius. – Later we’ll see another continuing plot wherein temperatures between minus 55 degrees Fahrenheit (= minus 48 degrees Celsius) and minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit (= minus 31,6 degrees Celsius) are told to be “normal”.

Concerning the “8.2 kYr Event” let us follow “Wikipedia” as a general guidance only – without any scientific acknowledgement – wherein is stated:

“The 8.2 kiloyear event is the term that climatologists have adopted for a sudden decrease in global temperatures that occurred approximately 8,200 years before the present, or c. 6,200 BCE, and which lasted for the next two to four centuries. Milder than the Younger Dryas cold spell that preceded it, but more severe than the Little Ice Age that would follow, the 8.2 kiloyear cooling was a significant exception to general trends of the Holocene climatic optimum. During the event, atmospheric methane concentration decreased by 80 ppb or an emission reduction of 15%, by cooling and drying at a hemispheric scale.

Identification

A rapid cooling around 6200 BCE was first identified by Swiss botanist Heinrich Zoller in 1960, who named the event Misox oscillation (for the Val Mesolcina). It is also known as Finse event in Norway. Bond et al. argued that the origin of the 8.2 kiloyear event is linked to a 1,500-year climate cycle; it correlates with Bond event.

The strongest evidence for the event comes from the North Atlantic region; the disruption in climate shows clearly in Greenland ice cores and in sedimentary and other records of the temporal and tropical North Atlantic. It is less evident in ice cores from Antarctica and in South American indices. The effects of the cold snap were global, however, most notably in changes in sea level during the relevant era.

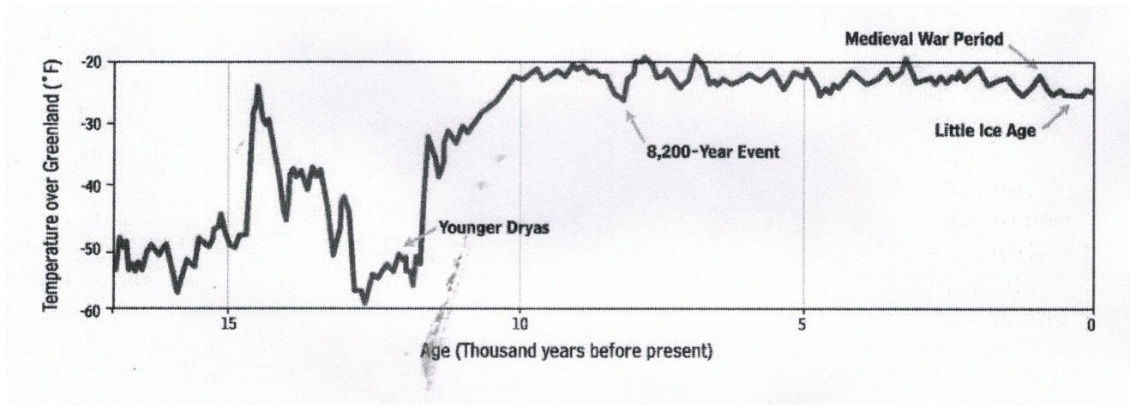
Cooling event

The 8.2 kiloyear cooling event may have been caused by a large meltwater pulse from the final collapse of the Laurentide ice sheet of northeastern North America, most likely when the glacial lakes Ojibway and Agassiz suddenly drained into the North Atlantic Ocean. The same type of action produced the Missoula floods that created the Channeled scablands of the Columbia River basin. The meltwater pulse may have affected the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation, reducing northward heat transport in the Atlantic and causing significant circum-North Atlantic cooling. Estimates of the cooling vary and depend somewhat

on the interpretation of the proxy data, but drops of around 1 to 5 °C (1.8 to 9.0 °F) have been reported. In Greenland, the event started at 8175 BP, and the cooling was 3.3 °C (decadal average) in less than 20 years, and the coldest period lasted for about 60 years, and the total duration was about 150 years. Further afield, some tropical records report a 3 °C (5.4 °F) cooling from cores drilled into an ancient coral reef in Indonesia. The event also caused a global CO₂ decline of ~25 ppm over ~300 years. However, dating and interpretation other tropical sites are more ambiguous than the North Atlantic sites.

Drier conditions were notable in North Africa while East Africa suffered five centuries of general drought. In West Asia and especially Mesopotamia, the 8.2 kiloyear event was a 300-year aridification and cooling episode, which may have provided the natural force for Mesopotamian irrigation agriculture and surplus production that were essential for the earliest class-formation and urban life. However, multicentennial changes around the same period are difficult to link specifically to the approximately 100-year abrupt event as recorded most clearly in the Greenland ice cores.

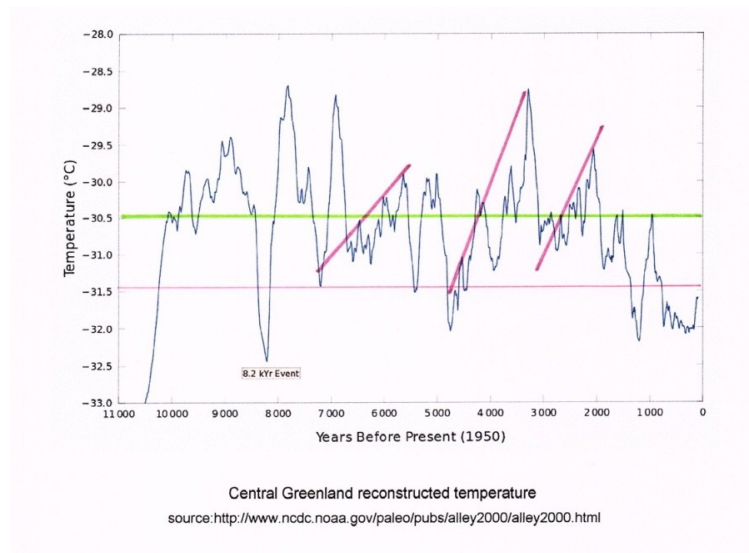
The initial meltwater pulse caused between 0.5 and 4 m (1 ft 8 in and 13 ft 1 in) of sea-level rise. Based on estimates of lake volume and decaying ice cap size, values of 0.4–1.2 m (1 ft 4 in–3 ft 11 in) circulate. Based on sea-level data from below modern deltas, 2–4 m (6 ft 7 in–13 ft 1 in) of near-instantaneous rise is estimated, in addition to 'normal' post-glacial sea-level rise. Meltwater pulse sea-level rise was experienced fully at great distance from the release area. Gravity and rebound effects associated with the shifting of water masses meant that the sea-level fingerprint was smaller in areas closer to the Hudson Bay. The Mississippi delta records ~20%, NW Europe records ~70% and Asia records ~105% of the global averaged amount. The cooling of the 8.2 kiloyear event was a temporary feature; the sea-level rise of the meltwater pulse was permanent.” (For closer references please see the Web-Site of Wikipedia)



This plot (http://www.climate.org/PDF/clim_change_scenario.pdf, Page 5) is showing even the earlier temperatures of Greenland 15.000 to 17.000 years ago, naturally not mentioned by NOAA – obviously as the peak 14.500 years ago will “disturb” all significant climate calculations. Whilst above NOAA plot shows the “8200 Year Event” as the most spectacular there has been in the Younger Dryas dramatic changes, as well as some 14.500 years ago, wherein temperatures had been similar to now (Please note that temperatures therein are in Fahrenheit!).

Even the “8.2 K Year Event” with even just a little colder climate than the Little Ice Age, but even warm compared to periods of 16.000-17.000 years ago, with temperatures of minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit (= minus 45.5 degrees Celsius) up to even closely minus 60 degrees Fahrenheit (= minus 51.11 degrees Celsius).

The temperature on Greenland had been during the recent 10.000 years in average between minus 30 degrees Celsius and minus 31,5 degrees Celsius (green line), without some short peaks. Nowadays the temperature of minus 31.5 degrees Celsius (read horizontal line) is still very much on the lower side than 1.000 years ago during the MWP, anyhow within the average of 10.000 years.

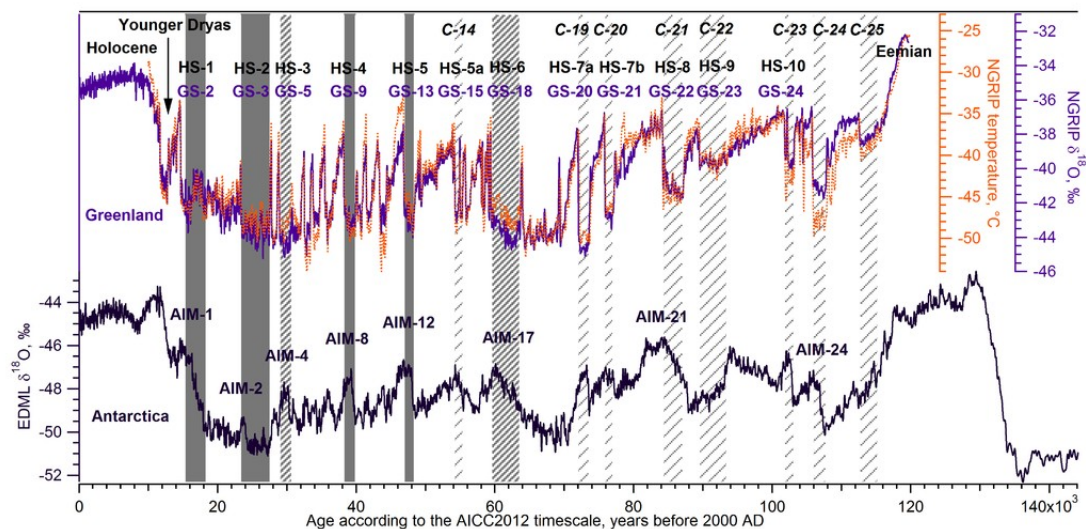


We have to realize that we are still living in the very last part of the last glacial period, known as the “Little Ice Age” (LIA). The last remainings of this period actually will melt away. Reducing of emissions caused by mankind can slower this process but will not stop it. This is the big mistake by institutions like IPCC, several Governments and various environmental organizations more or less involved or related with the IPCC.

They also indicate that during the last interglacial period, 130.000–116.000 years ago, when local temperatures were on average 5 °C (9 °F) higher than now (est. average minus 30.5 degrees Celsius), the glaciers on Greenland did not completely melt away at all.

The last glacial period, popularly known as the Ice Age, was the most recent glacial period within the Quaternary glaciation occurring during the last 100,000 years of the Pleistocene, from approximately 110,000 to 12,000 years ago (see chart). Scientists consider this "ice age" to be merely the latest glaciation event in a much larger ice age, one that dates back over two million years and has seen multiple glaciations.

During this period, there were several changes between glacier advance and retreat. The Last Glacial Maximum, the maximum extent of glaciation within the last glacial period, was approximately 22,000 years ago. While the general pattern of global cooling and glacier advance was similar, local differences in the development of glacier advance and retreat make it difficult to compare the details from continent to continent (see picture of ice core data for differences).



By Goeland1234 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=38667599>

GREENLAND GETTING COLDER OR WARMER?

Whilst many institutes, newspapers and organizations in the recent in the recent past nearly weekly proclaimed horrific news on climate change, increasing temperatures, rising oceans, the Danish Meteorological Institute reported on February 20th, 2013:

Lowest Temperatures in Arctic in 9 Years!

Looking at the temperature chart of the Danish Meteorological Institute, we see that the Arctic above 80°N longitude (please note that counts for the DMI when talking of “arctic”) has turned quite frosty. The polar bears are probably the only ones enjoying

it. - All prophecies on earth warming failed according to their measurements by this international recognized Institute.

It seems that some scientists ignore all kind of elemental basics of physics in relation with freezing points even on streaming water. The melting point of ice at 1 atmosphere of pressure is very close to 0 °C (32 °F, 273.15 K); this is also known as the **ice point**. Indeed streaming (ice) water appears to have other conditions, also under other pressure/atmosphere.

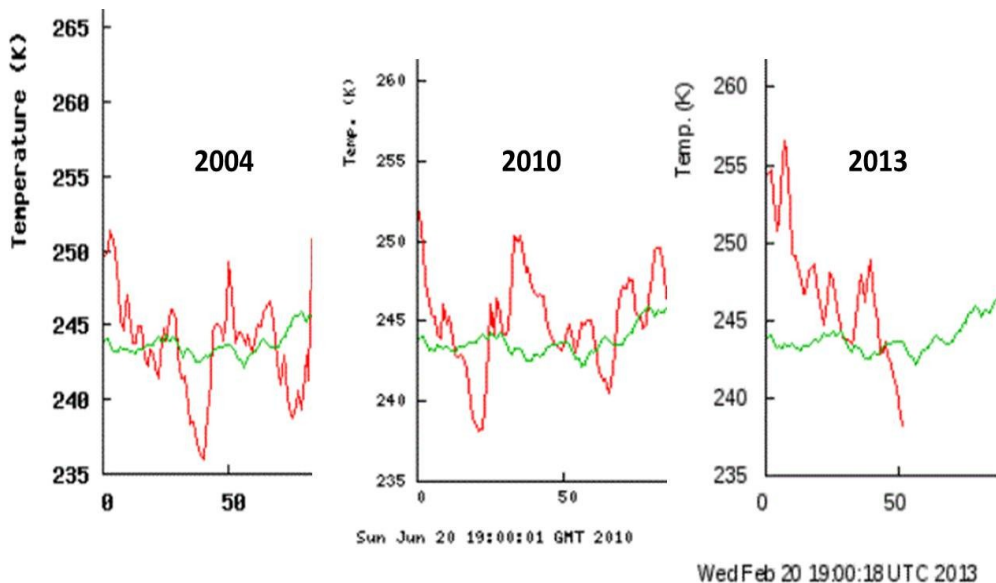


Chart above shows the years 2004, 2010, and 2013.

Source: <http://ocean.dmi.dk/arctic/meant80n.uk.php>.

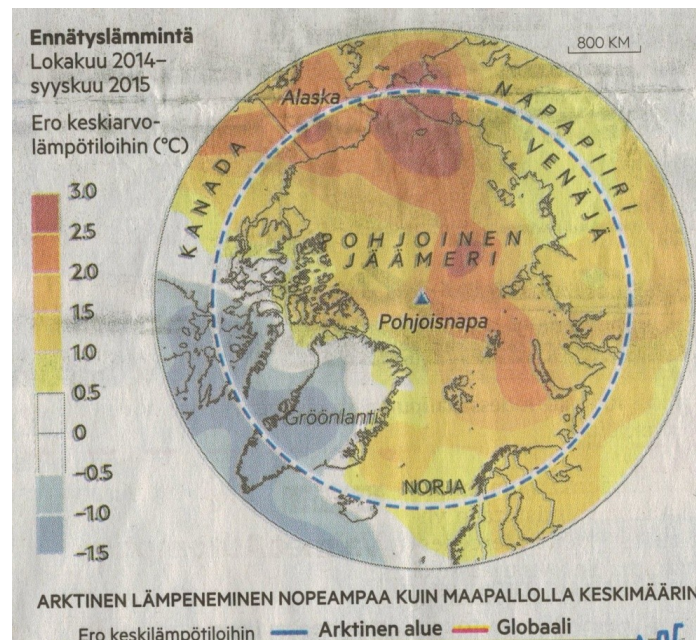
(For information: 250 K = -23,15 degrees Celsius, 240 K = -33.15 degrees Celsius, 235 K = -38.15 degrees Celsius)

Comparing the charts from the years before, we see that today's Arctic temperature is a hair lower than the low of 2010 (it's very close), and is thus the lowest since 2004.

Indeed, those temperatures do no look like "warming". - Parts of Greenland and Siberia had been measured even minus 71 degrees Celsius (=202 Kelvin) throughout a long time period. The Siberian town of Oymyakon measured in January 2010 temperatures of minus 52, even up to minus 56 degrees Celsius. Most of the pessimist scientists, as well as the IPCC, had been totally wrong in their former forecasts.

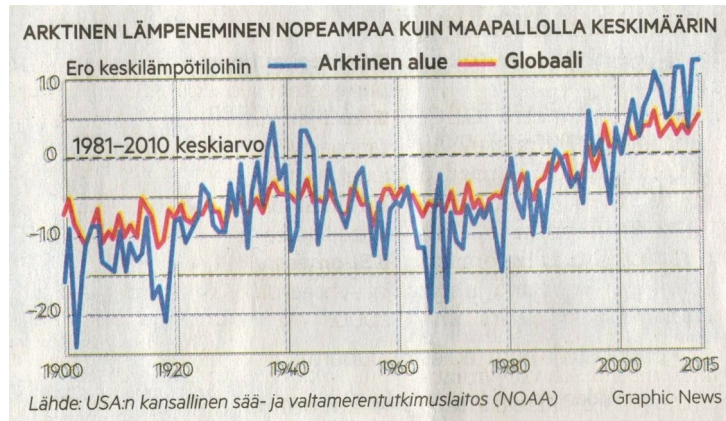
For international and national media its much more populist banner the "alarming ice loss" , "temperature highs" in the Arctic and Greenland than "all ok". Usually

media take a photo of a drifting iceberg and starving ice bear (see above) and make a long discussion out of it. But they will never – or at least very seldom – show a graph of current vs. past and average temperatures of the Arctic, Antarctica, other parts of the planet. If there are any graphs or plots, they are misinterpreted (preferred shown even the anomalies from 1900-2015 and comparing them with the average 1981-2010). Some NOAA graphs showing even dramatic temperature increases (3 degrees Celsius) in Alaska, but Greenland even temperatures are 0 -1,5 degrees Celsius minus less than average temperature. An average reader of that kind of “news” could even understand that those temperatures are the measured real temperatures, which seems to be in the “plus” area. Actually the real temperatures are still on the very cold side, i.e. minus 15 to minus 45 degrees (+/-).



NOAA/TURUN SANOMAT 22.4.2016

This “nice” text and plot was published in Finnish Newspaper “Turun Sanomat”, 22.4.2016, and is a typical misguidance irritating the readers. The heading of this article promised catastrophic warming in the arctic, whilst the Greenland and North Canada area have even anomalies of minus 1,0 to minus 1,5 degrees Celsius.



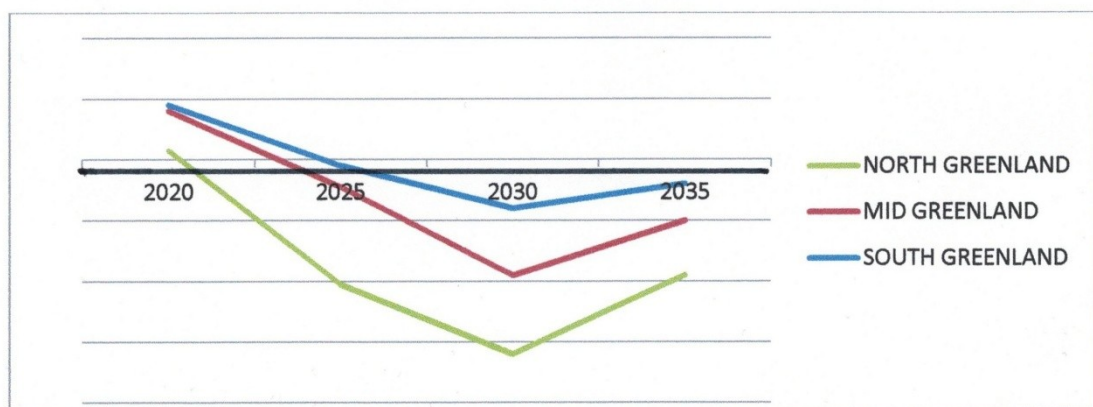
SOURCE: TURUN SANOMAT / NOAA

That kind of "horrific" plots, comparison between arctic (blue) and global (red) average temperatures are just useful to irritate and foolish people, as they present only one very small part of truth, i.e. the (possible) truth of just 3 centuries and anomalies of that time compared with 1981 -2010 average.

If we compare the long-term plot issued by the NOAA (page 33) the temperatures in the arctic area, including Greenland, are still 2 to 3 degrees Celsius warmer than the average (30 years) in this plot or even 25 degrees Celsius (!) and the "truth" on that long-term plot looks very different.

Estimated average temperatures Greenland 2020-2035

	SOUTH GREENLAND	MID GREENLAND	NORTH GREENLAND
2020	-21,5 deg. C	- 31,5 deg. C	-37,0 deg. C
2025	-31,5 deg. C	- 34,0 deg. C	- 46,5 deg. C
2030	-38,5 deg. C	- 41,5 deg. C	- 43,5 deg. C
2035	-34,5 deg. C	- 36,5 deg. C	- 39,5 deg. C



Anomalies compared 10500 years before (present 1950) – 1950 ("present") =

— average minus 30.5 degrees Celsius

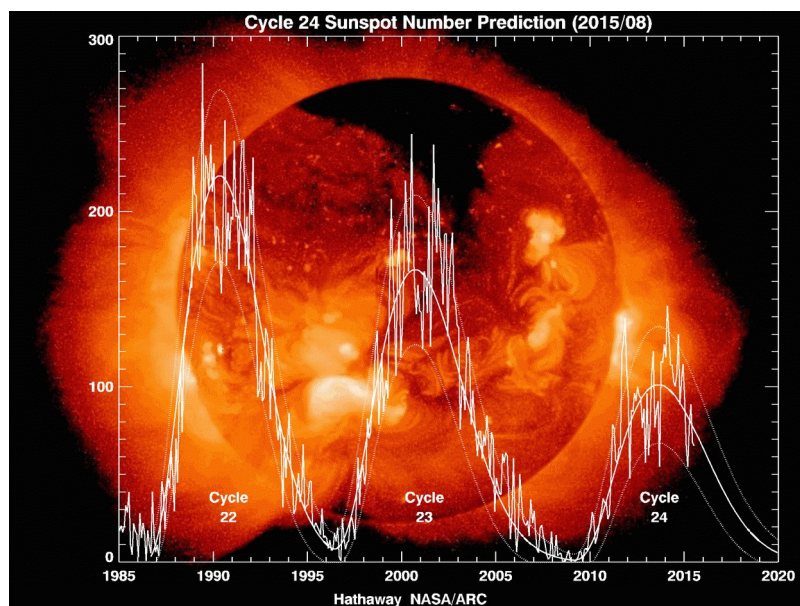
WHEN THE IPCC TURNS OFF THE SUN

It seems that for some scientists and the IPCC the sun does not exist and had been switched off continuously.

Following not only Greenland's temperatures on land/ice, sea and atmosphere and comparing them to the sun activities, which can be easily followed up back to the 17th century, we will find one other "guilty" for climate changes in the past as well as today. Naturally it is much easier to blame human development and industry for any changes as the nature itself. Additionally it is quite difficult to collect money from the sun and punish it with sanctions or additional taxes.

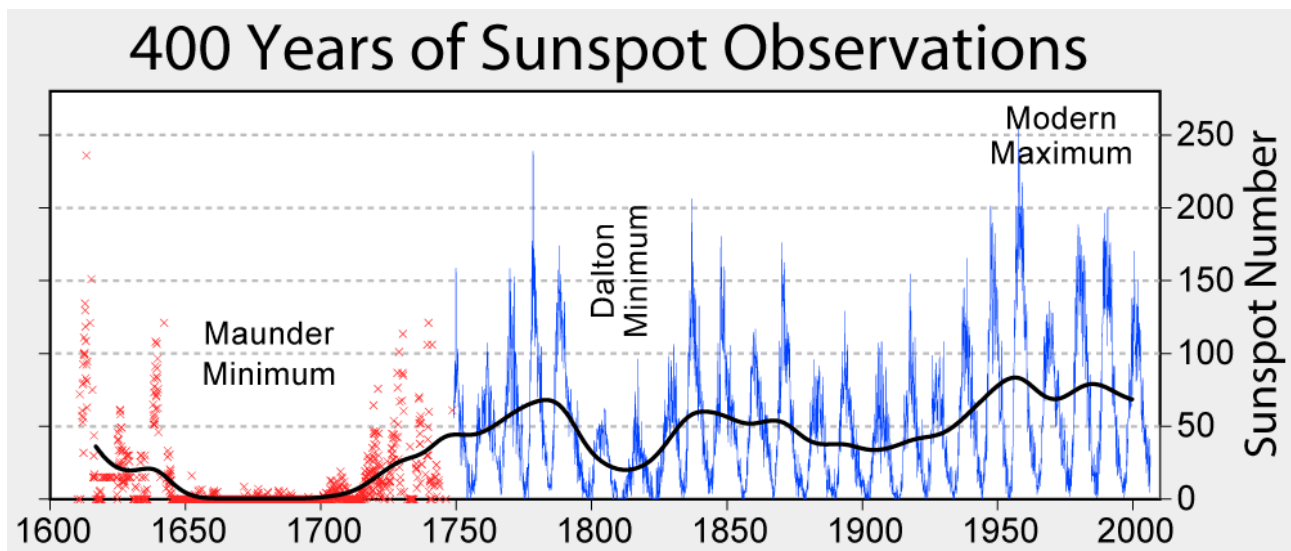
We should realize that the climate is not depending on us. Mankind is just influencing very little on the climate. Not by our doing or not doing. We are just very small screws in big machinery called universe. Our battery for our local machine is the sun. Even the sun is roughly 150 million kilometers away, the sun created life on earth and is responsible for the daily climate. Already in ancient times sunspots had been recognized and claimed to be responsible for several events (floods, bad harvests etc.). It is understandable that most of the religions see the sun as their deity and worshipping this giant planet as the "universal force" in at least in our solar system.

Again, we have to take the Hathaway/NASA/ARC graphic as reference, as it shows the Sunspot activities at least during 1985 and 2015:



Comparing the temperatures on Greenland during this time (1985-2015, cycle 22,23,24) we can undoubtedly see the relation to sun activities, i.e. sun spots.

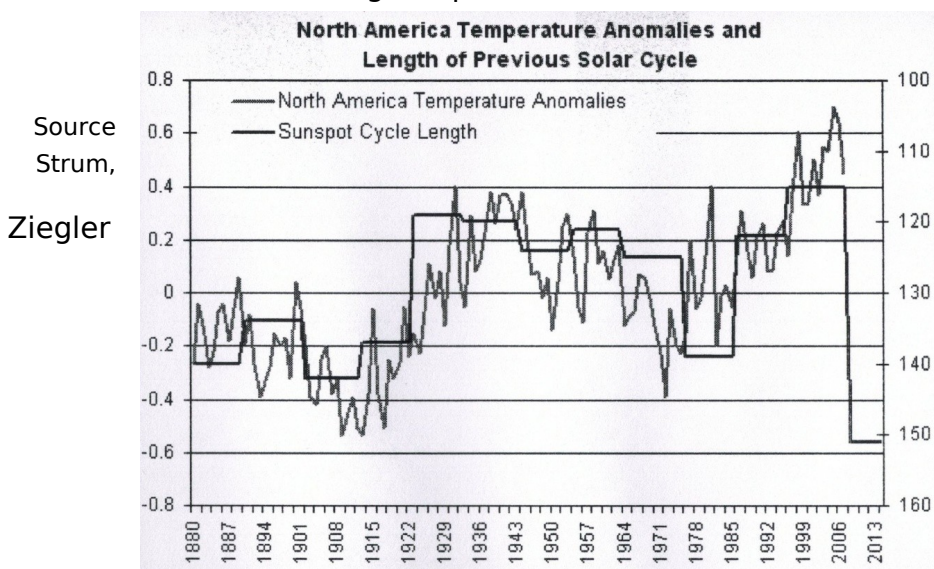
It is absolutely no secret that during the 20th century the sun is in unusual high active phase. The activities are more than twice than the long-term medium average and higher than ever in the last 1000 years (MWP). There had been since the last ice age never such high activities than starting from 1940 (Max Planck Institute MPI). According to scientists from Germany, Finland and Switzerland ("Nature" October 28th, 2004) we have to go back as far as some 8000 years in earth history to find similar high sun activities (Sami Solanki, MPI).



In his studies Prof. Peter A. Ziegler, Dr. h.c. "CLIMATE CHANGE DURING GEOLOGICAL AND RECENT TIMES any thing new or déjà vu? Causes, Speculations and IPCC Postulates,

http://www.friendsofscience.org/assets/documents/Global.Warming_Ziegler.pdf

Ziegler gave significant informations on the relation between sunspots, temperature and CO₂ emissions during the period of the recent more than 100 years.



of diagram: Stephen
Frontier Weather Inc.

's Statement:

Long solar
cycles peak

at low sunspot numbers (50-70), short ones at high numbers (120-200). TSI is slightly higher during periods of high sunspot activity than during periods of low activity. Weak and long cycles lead to cooling, strong and short ones to warming. Cycle 24 will provide key data on the solar impact on global climate and on the effect of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions. As CO₂ levels rose during times of increasing solar activity, assessment of their respective impact on the climate system left room for tendentious interpretations. With solar activity decreasing during cycle 24, the solar and CO₂ impacts on climate will become more apparent, resolving disputes between IPCC and Skeptics.

Well, Prof. Ziegler and his views have many friends and also many disaffections. Most favorite argues against him is that he was (he actually passed away in 2013) just a geologist “only” and no meteorologist or astronomer and was “cooperating” with Shell. Actually same people disagreeing to Zieglers view because of his education and professional background are not arguing on Al Gore’s views and his professional background. It seems that even high educated persons acting like small school children when it comes to discuss matters of high priority.

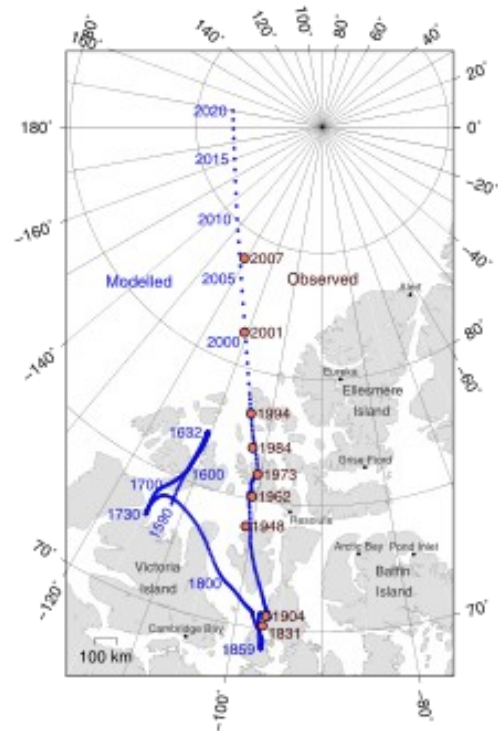
ANOTHER SUSPECT FOR THE CLIMATE CHANGE: THE MAGNETIC POLE

Another fact on the talks on climate change has been disregarded in nearly all studies and publications, especially of those issued by the IPCC: the influence of oceanic circulation and the change of the earth’s magnetic field/pole.

As we all know the North Pole, also known as the Geographic North Pole or Terrestrial North Pole, is defined as the point in the Northern Hemisphere where the Earth's axis of rotation meets its surface. It should not be confused with the North Magnetic Pole, which is continuously moving.



Geographic North Pole



Magnetic North Pole

This general movement is in addition to a daily or *diurnal* variation in which the North Magnetic Pole describes a rough ellipse, with a maximum deviation of 80 km from its mean position. This effect is due to disturbances of the geomagnetic field by charged particles from the sun. Other events like earth quakes, volcano eruptions are also influencing the magnetic axle. Some movements of the magnetic poles are listed here:

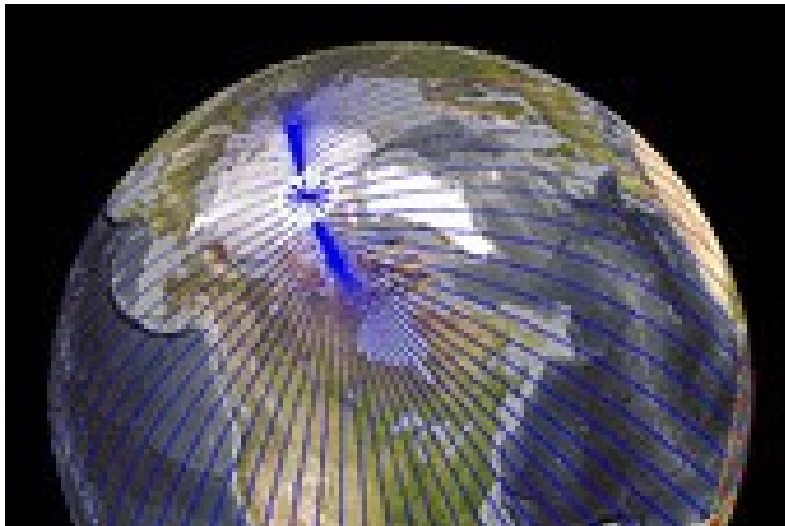
North Magnetic Pole	(2001) 81.3°N 110.8°W	(2004) 82.3°N 113.4°W	(2007) 83.95°N 120.72°W
South Magnetic Pole	(1998) 64.6°S 138.5°E	(2004) 63.5°S 138.0°E	(2007) 64.497°S 137.684°E

The first team of novices to reach the Magnetic North Pole did so in 1996, led by David Hempleman-Adams. It included the first British woman Sue Stockdale and first

Swedish woman to reach the Pole. The team also successfully tracked the location of the Magnetic North Pole on behalf of the University of Ottawa, and certified its location by magnetometer and theodolite at $78^{\circ}35.7'N$ $104^{\circ}11.9'W$, nowadays it is at $82^{\circ}18'0''N$, $113^{\circ}24'0''W$ (subject to yearly change...). The earth north magnetic pole moves towards at almost 55-64 kilometers a year. In some years – so teachings up to this very recent time - it may be somewhere in Siberia.

It is said that the way of the arctic magnetic pole is since 1860 doubling and the last 150 years the way is continuously - more or less - going into the same direction. In the recent 10 years however the wobbling is 50% of the recent 50 years, which means that the wobbling is dramatically speeding up.

Well, we won't argue here on the basic truth on those views, but just accept the fact that the axle and therefore the pole itself, is changing and this not only by some meters yearly.



In about 2020 - it is modelled by scientists – the magnetic North Pole will come quite close to the geographic North Pole. Actually this model is similar to the low peak of the 24th cycle and under “normal conditions” (i.e. no significant change of tectonical plates by earth quakes) will mean another little ice age. This actual modellation could also drastically change in case of any external impact like meteorite or asteroid impact on earth, which can cause an “impact winter” not only because on the impact itself, but also on the change of the magnetic axle.

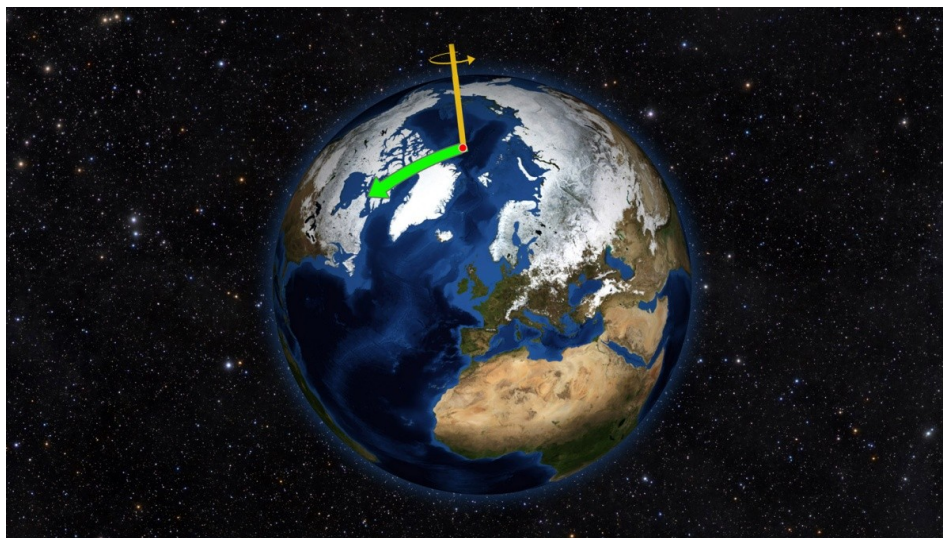
Naturally the changes of magnetic fields have and will have strong influence on the water streams not only in the Northern hemisphere.

We have to accept the natural phenomena caused by the sun, the magnetic fields and their consequences: On long time view Greenland will be “green” and even a smaller ice age will not prevent, that the ice will partially melt within even the next sunspot cycles 25 and 26, especially when “underground activities”, i.e. geyser activities grow.

So far, this **was** the teaching by the scientists! – But scientists may fail and teachings must be written new.

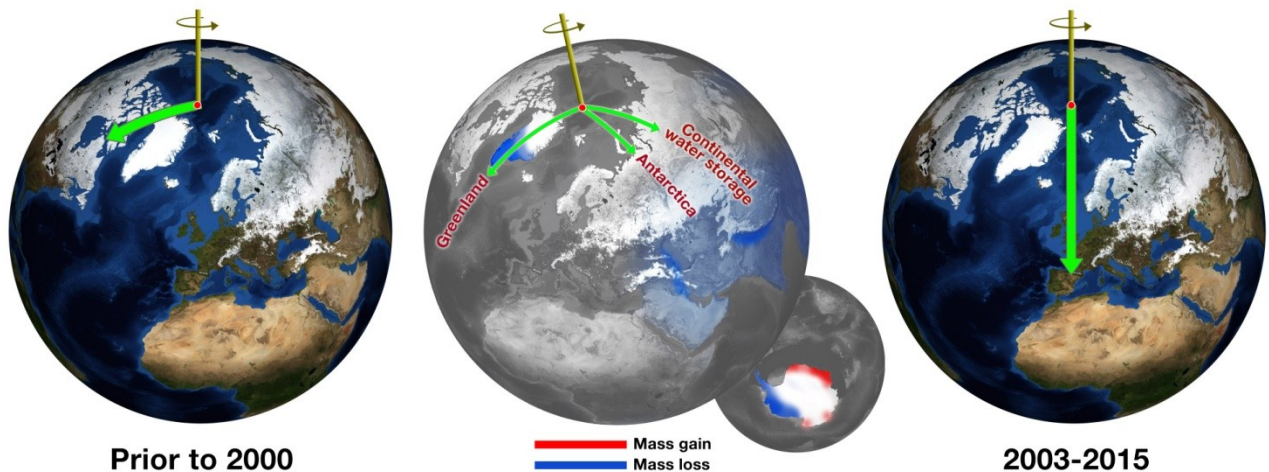
This above view was valid until some short time ago, until NASA just recently found out that enormous changements will totally adjust this teaching. Probably some hundred thousands working hours by scientists and many former researchers seems to be sense- and worthless. – Obviously also some doctoral degrees, as well.

The former teaching as above in the right picture shows what was the direction of movement, before NASA´s new determination; here downwards illustrated in another view:



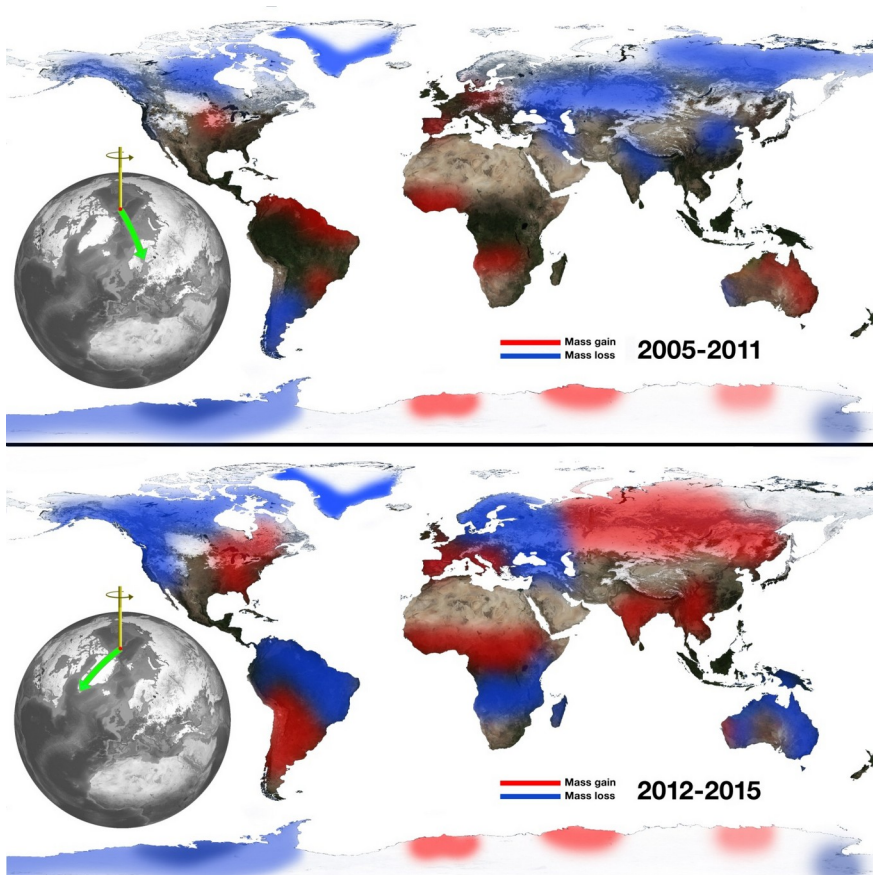
Earth does not always spin on an axis running through its poles. Instead, it wobbles irregularly over time, drifting toward North America throughout most of the 20th Century (green arrow). That direction has changed drastically due to changes in water mass on Earth. – So the NASA scientists.

Credits: NASA/JPL-Caltech



Before about 2000, Earth's spin axis was drifting toward Canada (green arrow, left globe). JPL scientists calculated the effect of changes in water mass in different regions (center globe) in pulling the direction of drift eastward and speeding the rate (right globe).

Credits: NASA/JPL-Caltech



"The relationship between continental water mass and the east-west wobble in Earth's

spin axis. Losses of water from Eurasia correspond to eastward swings in the general direction of the spin axis (top), and Eurasian gains push the spin axis westward (bottom).” **Credits: NASA/JPL-Caltech**

We continue the NASA statement apologizing them that the actual North Pole position in their graphics do not really fit to today’s positions.

THE PROBLEM OF EARTH’S WOBBLING

“Using satellite data on how water moves around Earth, NASA scientists have solved two mysteries about wobbles in the planet's rotation -- one new and one more than a century old. The research may help improve our knowledge of past and future climate.

Although a desktop globe always spins smoothly around the axis running through its north and south poles, a real planet wobbles. Earth’s spin axis drifts slowly around the poles; the farthest away it has wobbled since observations began is 37 feet (12 meters). These wobbles don’t affect our daily life, but they must be taken into account to get accurate results from GPS, Earth-observing satellites and observatories on the ground.

In a paper published today in *Science Advances*, Surendra Adhikari and Erik Ivins of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California, researched how the movement of water around the world contributes to Earth's rotational wobbles. Earlier studies have pinpointed many connections between processes on Earth's surface or interior and our planet's wandering ways. For example, Earth's mantle is still readjusting to the loss of ice on North America after the last ice age, and the reduced mass beneath that continent pulls the spin axis toward Canada at the rate of a few inches each year. But some motions are still puzzling.

A Sharp Turn to the East

Around the year 2000, Earth's spin axis took an abrupt turn toward the east and is now drifting almost twice as fast as before, at a rate of almost 7 inches (17 centimeters) a year. "It's no longer moving toward Hudson Bay, but instead toward the British Isles," said Adhikari. "That's a massive swing." Adhikari and Ivins set out to explain this unexpected change.

Scientists have suggested that the loss of mass from Greenland and Antarctica's rapidly melting ice sheet could be causing the eastward shift of the spin axis. The JPL scientists assessed this idea using observations from the NASA/German Aerospace Center Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellites, which provide a monthly record of changes in mass around Earth. Those changes are largely caused by movements of water through everyday processes such as accumulating snowpack and groundwater depletion. They calculated how much mass was involved in water cycling between Earth's land areas and its oceans from 2003 to 2015, and the extent to which the mass losses and gains pulled and pushed on the spin axis.

Adhikari and Ivins' calculations showed that the changes in Greenland alone do not generate the gigantic amount of energy needed to pull the spin axis as far as it has shifted. In the Southern Hemisphere, ice mass loss from West Antarctica is pulling, and ice mass gain in East Antarctica is pushing, Earth's spin axis in the same direction that Greenland is pulling it from the north, but the combined effect is still not enough to explain the speedup and new direction. Something east of Greenland has to be exerting an additional pull.

The researchers found the answer in Eurasia. "The bulk of the answer is a deficit of water in Eurasia: the Indian subcontinent and the Caspian Sea area," Adhikari said.

The finding was a surprise. This region has lost water mass due to depletion of aquifers and drought, but the loss is nowhere near as great as the change in the ice sheets.

So why did the smaller loss have such a strong effect? The researchers say it's because the spin axis is very sensitive to changes occurring around 45 degrees latitude, both north and south. "This is well explained in the theory of rotating objects," Adhikari explained. "That's why changes in the Indian subcontinent, for example, are so important."

New Insight on an Old Wobble

In the process of solving this recent mystery, the researchers unexpectedly came up with a promising new solution to a very old problem, as well. One

particular wobble in Earth's rotation has perplexed scientists since observations began in 1899. Every six to 14 years, the spin axis wobbles about 20 to 60 inches (0.5 to 1.5 meters) either east or west of its general direction of drift. "Despite tremendous theoretical and modeling efforts, no plausible mechanism has been put forward that could explain this enigmatic oscillation," Adhikari said.

Lining up a graph of the east-west wobble during the period when GRACE data were available against a graph of changes in continental water storage for the same period, the JPL scientists spotted a startling similarity between the two. Changes in polar ice appeared to have no relationship to the wobble -- only changes in water on land. Dry years in Eurasia, for example, corresponded to eastward swings, while wet years corresponded to westward swings.

When the researchers input the GRACE observations on changes in land water mass from April 2002 to March 2015 into classic physics equations that predict pole positions, they found that the results matched the observed east-west wobble very closely. "This is much more than a simple correlation," coauthor Ivins said. "We have isolated the cause."

The discovery raises the possibility that the 115-year record of east-west wobbles in Earth's spin axis may, in fact, be a remarkably good record of changes in land water storage. "That could tell us something about past climate -- whether the intensity of drought or wetness has amplified over time, and in which locations," said Adhikari.

"Historical records of polar motion are both globally comprehensive in their sensitivity and extraordinarily accurate," said Ivins. "Our study shows that this legacy data set can be used to leverage vital information about changes in continental water storage and ice sheets over time."

GRACE is a joint NASA mission with the German Aerospace Center (DLR) and the German Research Center for Geosciences (GFZ), in partnership with the University of Texas at Austin. For more information on the mission, visit: <http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov>, <http://www.csr.utexas.edu/grace>

NASA uses the vantage point of space to increase our understanding of our home planet, improve lives and safeguard our future. NASA develops new

ways to observe and study Earth's interconnected natural systems with long-term data records. The agency freely shares this unique knowledge and works with institutions around the world to gain new insights into how our planet is changing.”(Credit: Written by Carol Rasmussen, NASA Earth Science News Team)

Naturally the NASA-scientists blame the climate change for this event, as nowhere is mentioned any relation between the magnetic Earth spin axis and the sun and its activity/relation. By no meaning the Earth spin axis itself (and the relation with the sun) was declared responsible for any climate change. With this theory stated by the NASA they undermine all kinds of physical teaching, especially relating to magnetism. Every elementary school teacher could proof that this view of NASA is simply wrong.

We always should remember that during Earth's history, even in “short sight”, i.e. millions, thousands and hundreds years ago there had been changes in the spin axis without any human involvement. - Blaming the Caspian Sea and melting of the Greenland glaciers for the move of the spin axis is most questionable.

This theory of NASA scientists sounds most incredible and others could argue in same style that putting all 8 billion people on earth for example to China and building them high skyscrapers the earth's magnetic axis will spin because of the weight on one central space. That indeed sounds like a fairy tale out of the medieval time. - Didn't even some people proclaim that the Tower of Babel changed the magnetic axis - or wasn't it just Indiana Jones?

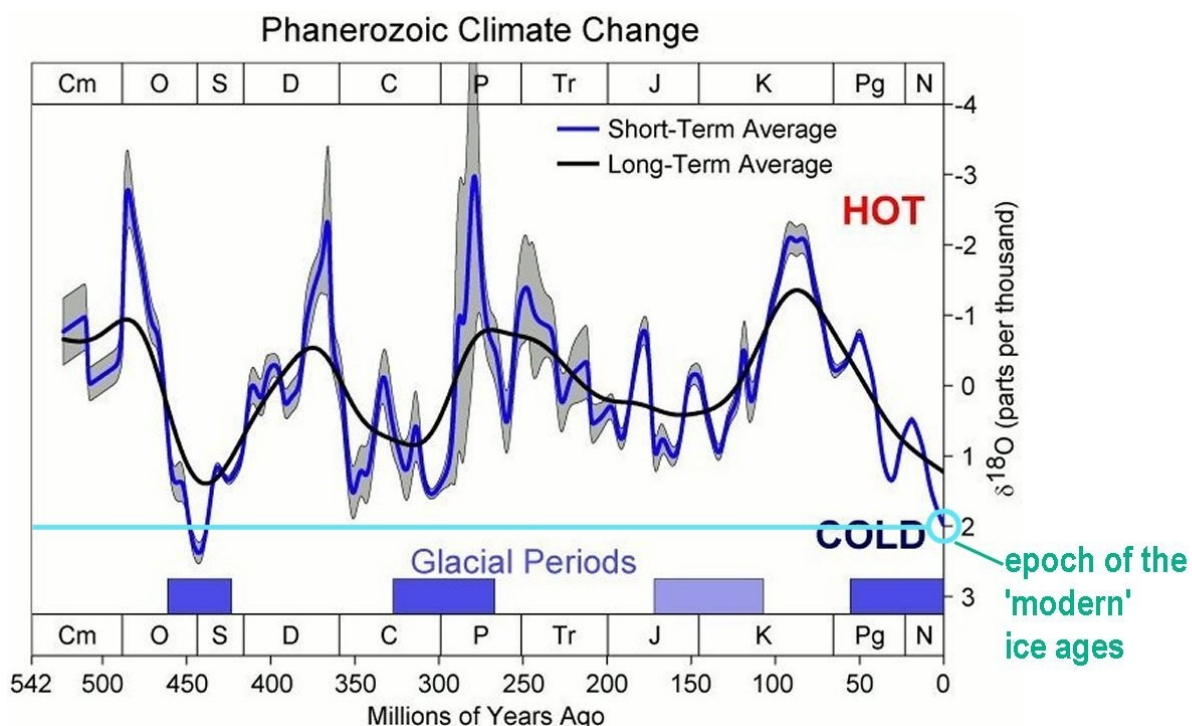
Anyhow it's worth for a fundamental discussion and this should be done very soon. In which direction ever the axis is spinning (Siberia or England) it will have strong influence for our future's climate, mostly to Greenland or all areas northern than 60 degrees latitude only.

Following the NASA's view, which is accusing changes in water mass for the change of the magnetic pole, we are in a real diabolic circle: The more arctic glaciers are melting, the more and the faster the axis is spinning. So, in some hundred of years maybe the magnetic north pole is - according to NASA - in Rome or somewhere in the Sahara?

Climatologists, environment activists and politicians should accept that during millions of years there had been continuously many changes of climate.

The plot of *Phanerozoic Climate Change* shows that we are still living nowadays in some kind of an epoch of “modern ice age”, even we feel temperatures quite modestly, because we got used to them during the short time of human life on earth. Following the times back millions of years, we must see that there had been always rough peaks in temperature. Some 70/80 million years ago the situation was very different. This was probably of time of dinosaurs, which ended abruptly 65 million years ago because of a gigantic meteorite impact (obviously the Chicxulub crater in Yucatan, Mexico). During a long period there had been a very strong temperature change over several millions of years until emissions felt down and for “short” time temperatures came to “normal” readings, whilst than a new glacial period begun. Probably in this time – 50 million years ago – Greenland had its strongest glaciation in “recent” past.

Despite continuously rising atmospheric CO₂ concentrations surface temperatures have remained stable since 2002 and began to decline with decreasing solar activity. The CO₂ climate forcing potential is highly overrated by the IPCC.



Source of diagram: Veizer et al., 2000 (updated online 2004)

The Sun and the flux of Galactic Cosmic Rays are the main climate drivers and not CO₂ as professed by IPCC.

THE LAST AND TRUE GUILTY?

The public opinion of Greenland is that Greenland is a peaceful sleeping island mostly covered with ice and some rare animals which should be protected. Scientists and their organizations warn on ice melting because of human pollution, especially based on CO₂ – emissions and a threat of melting ice.

In spite of others reasons, mentioned here as well, Greenland is a real a sleeping hell and a time bomb, as under the ice are working the elemental forces. - There are actually disputes within groups of geologists, if the large inland sea is a crater. So far, most of the minerals explored are basalt and evidence for volcanic origin. In 1100-1260 AD obviously Greenland still had a high level of explosive volcanism as recorded in ice cores.

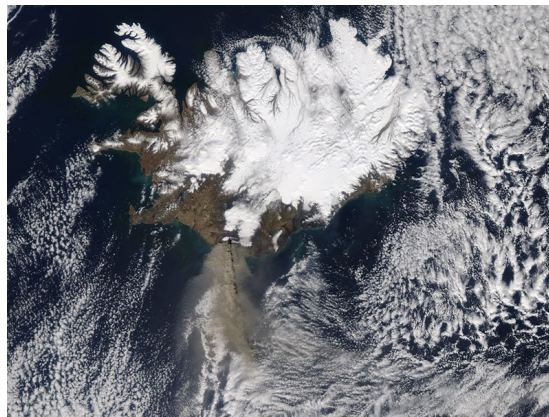
Same as Iceland, Greenland's crusty surface is mostly of volcanic origin and under the ice are not only geysers, but also inactive volcanoes or volcanoes without nearly no activity.

On the website of the NASA is a quite nice posting
(https://blogs.nasa.gov/icebridge/2013/04/16/post_1366140794166/):

ROCK, ICE AND FIRE: VOLCANOES OF GREENLAND'S PAST

By George Hale, IceBridge Science Outreach Coordinator, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

“During one of IceBridge’s online educational chats we had an interesting question from a fifth grade class in Hanover, N.H. “Are you flying near any volcanoes?” Nearby Iceland is famed for its geothermal activity, with hot springs and geysers, and volcanoes like the one that disrupted European air travel for weeks in 2010 (and caused minor concern for IceBridge mission planners at the same time) by spewing a large cloud of ash into the air.



Satellite image of the ash plume from Iceland’s Eyjafjallajökull volcano on Apr. 17, 2010. Credit: NASA / MODIS Rapid Response Team

But unlike Antarctica, which has dozens of active and extinct volcanoes, Greenland is not known for having volcanic activity. Getting a handle on Greenland’s geology is hampered by the fact that the majority of the island is covered with hundreds or thousands of meters of ice. But geologists in the field who have studied the exposed rock along the coasts and on mountains above the ice found evidence of volcanoes in Greenland’s past.

About half of Greenland’s exposed surface is made up of rock ranging between 1.5 billion and just over 3 billion years old, making them some of the oldest on Earth. This rock is part of a large formation that spans from Greenland, through the Canadian Shield down to the Hudson Bay. The majority of Greenland’s bedrock is thought to be made up of this ancient rock, with portions of it bent and folded by motion of Earth’s tectonic plates much like how the Appalachian Mountains in the eastern United States and the Rockies out west were formed.

Evidence of past volcanic activity can be seen in sediments carried by Greenland’s glaciers and in one of the most visually striking geologic features in Greenland, the

Geikie Peninsula on Greenland's east coast. And it turns out that this region's characteristic geology has something in common with present-day volcanic activity in Iceland. Both come from molten rock welling up through a ridge in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, a boundary where the North American and Eurasian plates are moving apart.

About 60 million years ago, lava from the mid-ocean ridge flooded out over the landscape, creating a rock formation known as a flood basalt. Repeated floods of lava over the years are what give Geikie's jagged peaks their distinctive layer cake appearance. Similar geologic structures can be seen in other parts of the world, like the Columbia River Basalt Group in the western United States.



A glacier between mountains on Greenland's Geikie Peninsula. The mountains on the Geikie Peninsula in Greenland consist mostly of flood basalts formed during the opening of the North Atlantic Ocean millions of years ago. Credit: NASA / Michael Studinger

VOLCANO DEEP DOWN COULD BE MELTING GREENLAND'S ICE

A thin spot in the Earth's crust is enabling underground magma to melt Greenland's ice, scientists at the Ohio State University feel. According to them, the "hotspot" is located in the northeast corner of Greenland -- just below a site where an ice stream was recently discovered.

The researchers don't know yet how warm the hotspot is, but if it is warm enough to melt the ice above it even a little, it could enable the ice to slide more rapidly out to sea.

To measure actual temperatures beneath the ice, scientists will have to drill boreholes down to the base of the ice sheet - a mile or more below the ice surface. The effort and expense make such measurements few and far

between, especially in remote areas of northeast Greenland.

"The behavior of the great ice sheets is an important barometer of global climate change," said Ralph von Frese, leader of the project and a professor of earth sciences at Ohio State University.

"However, to effectively separate and quantify human impacts on climate change, we must understand the natural impacts, too," he added.

Von Frese's team combined gravity measurements of the area taken by a Naval Research Laboratory aircraft with airborne radar measurements taken by research partners at the University of Kansas.

The combined map revealed changes in mass beneath the Earth's crust, and the topography of the crust where it meets the ice sheet.

According to the researchers, below the earth's crust is the mantle, the partially molten rocky layer that surrounds its core.

The mantle is so hot that temperatures just a few miles deep in the crust reach hundreds of degrees Fahrenheit, von Frese explained.

"It could be that there's a volcano down there. But we think it's probably just the way the heat is being distributed by the rock topography at the base of the ice," he said.

The ice thickness, the temperature at the base of the ice, and ground topography all contribute to the forming of an ice stream -- a river of ice that flows within a larger ice sheet.

In recent years, Greenland ice streams have been carrying ice out to sea faster, and ice cover on the island has been diminishing. Once the ice reaches the sea, it melts, and global sea levels rise.

"Where the crust is thicker, things are cooler, and where it's thinner, things are warmer. And under a big place like Greenland or Antarctica, natural variations in the crust will make some parts of the ice sheet warmer than

others," von Frese added.

The ice sheet in northeast Greenland is especially worrisome to scientists. It had no known ice streams until 1991, when satellites spied one for the first time.

Dubbed the Northeastern Greenland Ice Stream, it carries ice nearly 400 miles, from the deepest interior of the island out to the Greenland Sea.

The newly discovered hotspot is just below the ice stream, and could have caused it to form, the researchers concluded. But what caused the hotspot to form?

"It could be that there's a volcano down there. But we think it's probably just the way the heat is being distributed by the rock topography at the base of the ice," said von Frese.

Collaborator Kees van der Veen, a visiting associate professor of geological sciences and research scientist at Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State, said: "Our map is the first attempt at quantifying spatial variations in geo-heat under Greenland -- and it explains why the Northeast Greenland Ice Stream is where it is."

For now, the researchers are combining theories of how heat flows through the mantle and crust with the gravity and radar data, to understand how the hotspot is influencing the ice.

Once they finish searching the rest of Greenland for other hotspots, they hope to turn their attention to Antarctica.

Timothy Leftwich, von Frese's former student and now a post-doctoral engineer at the Centre for Remote Sensing of Ice Sheets at the University of Kansas, presented the study's early results on Thursday at the American Geophysical Union meeting in San Francisco.

(Credits: <http://www.medindia.net/news/volcano-deep-down-could-be-melting-greenlands-ice-30702-1.htm>)

So, again we have another suspect being guilty of this “environmental disaster” of ice melting on Greenland...far away from any IPCC preaching and teaching.

Similar to Iceland Greenland has many geysers, mostly actually located in East Greenland. Geologists like Koch, Lauge, Rosenkrantz proved already many centuries ago where the big “ice rivers” came from: they are results of active geysers under the ice sheeds, which nothing have to do with any environmental origin.

It should be time that the IPCC awakens from their Sleeping Beauty imaginations and realizing the truth.

CONCLUSIONS

Indeed the situation on Greenland’s ice seems to be critical. But this situation has nearly nothing to do with any human interference.

We are at the end of the 24th cycle of sunspot cycles in which the natural warming of the earth will end in approx. 2020. Already in 2022/2023 we will see the beginning of a

smaller ice age, wherein the temperatures will not come only to “normal” anomalies but even lower levels. The “anomalies” could be minus 0,8 degrees Celsius in the Northern hemisphere; in Greenland even 1,2 degrees Celsius within 2020/2025. – The CO₂ – emissions do not play any role at all, opposite to teaching of IPCC, environment activists, Governments and other related institutions.

It would be better to understand how the earth was and what continuing changes in climate took place during earth history. The climate on our planet depends on the relation and influence of the sun and its activities, i.e. radiation, magnetism etc. and of course on geological/geophysical facts.

It is totally ignored by the “organizations” that carbon dioxide is most essential for our nature and for the chemical and biological environment of our ecological system. Disregarding this fact will mean an ecological disaster.

Our planet managed during many hundred millions of years of lot different events.

Greenland was not and will not be saved. Its ecology will change and renewed, like it has been many hundred millions of years in the past.

Greenland is a creation with volcanic influence and will rule with its ancient power and strength the climate of the Northern hemisphere.

There are no doubts on Professor Ziegler’s conclusions, which are as follows:

“There is nothing new despite rising atmospheric CO₂ levels. Industrial Times warming can be readily explained by natural processes.

During the last 550 Million years major natural climate changes occurred, involving large temperature and atmospheric CO₂ fluctuations.

Apart from orbital forcing and the distribution of continents and oceans, fluctuations in solar activity and the galactic cosmic ray flux controlled climate changes during the geological past and probably still do so.

Despite rising atmospheric CO₂ concentrations we may experience during the coming decades a serious temperature decline akin to the Maunder Minimum due to decreasing solar activity and an increasing GCR flux.

There is overwhelming evidence that Temperature forces the Carbon Cycle and not vice-a-versa, as postulated by IPCC.

IPCC underestimates the effects of direct and indirect solar climate forcing while overestimating CO₂ forcing by assuming unrealistic positive temperature feedbacks from a concomitant water vapor and cloud increase

The IPCC consensus on anthropogenic CO₂ emissions causing Global Warming cannot be reconciled with basic data 54.

IPCC postulates on anthropogenic Global Warming are not only scientifically suspect and politically motivated, but are economically dangerous.

There is social pressure to accept IPCC postulates. The press promulgates uncritically alarmist messages, blaming industrial nations for Global Warming.

On the base of scientifically not substantiated concepts, governments, politicians, economists and businessmen are now concerned with climate control and ruinous emission mitigation and trading schemes.

CO₂ is plant food and not a poison. The observed increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentration fosters plant growth, enhancing food production.

At times of diminishing fossil energy resources, sequestering CO₂ in subsurface reservoirs is a waste of energy and financial resources as it does not influence the climate at all.

Our way of living is not threatened by Global Warming caused by anthropogenic emissions.

Although fossil energy is still available in large quantities, though at rising prices, development of renewable energy will become increasingly important, but not on account of Global Warming!"

NESCO RY

Ron Davis Rahf, January 2018